"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 37— BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1925. ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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SUNDAY EDITION

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Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA†	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8.0 0
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th „	RANPURA ..		19 100
16th „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CHINA ..		7,952
30th „	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
13th „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th „	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second „ ..	£52	£48 4

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

* Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th „	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th „	DUMANA	8,427
30th „	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA	7,261
28th „	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th „	A steamer.	..

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
17th Feb.	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
26th „	NAGPORE*† ..	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th „	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
31st „	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,918	
14th „	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th „	KIDDERPAR ..	5,334	
28th „	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN,
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA

*Cargo vessels only. Proceed to Japan via Singapore.

*†Cargo vessel only., proceeds to Japan via Singapure and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
13th Feb.	VARELA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
14th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
16th „	VITA ..	Kacachi via Kathiawar.
18th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
18th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	S. Tokunaga	5059	22nd Jan	13th Feb.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	17th Feb
Penang Maru	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	14th Feb.	27th Feb.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama	4469	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ce Lin Maru	J. Yamada	4905	25th Feb	9th Mar

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Misaki Maru	S. Muto	4503	24th Jan	11 Feb
*Shunko Maru.	T. Konishi.	6797	27 „	14 Feb.
Shinnoh Maru	T. Yoshioka	4697	7. Feb.	20Feb
Asuka Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	10 „	21Feb.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	14 „	28Feb.
Shaka Maru	S. Tanaka ..		24 „	10 March
*Tacoma Maru	S. Kojima	5850	25 „	11 March

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA,
Manager.

Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:

Bank Street.

BRANCHES:

Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor, or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
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Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay

Post Box No. 207

AMICHAND GOVANJI

THE OLDEST AND MUST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5).

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

For particulars apply to:—

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar:—

S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJARATHI HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi accounts English and type-writing. Apply with testimonials, personally to C. N. GAJJAR AND CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.
A M767

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER for outdoor Newspaper work. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF SECOND and THIRD SHIPS OFFICERS with Higher Grade B. O. T. Certificates. Apply stating age, weather willing to join immediately in any grade offered and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22674

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUSINESSMAN, London office, experienced, eight years in trade, desires RESPONSIBLE JOB on decent salary. Prepared to go abroad. Excellent TESTIMONIAL. Box No. 679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B M747

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
A M787

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—The ground floor of a building with compound near Mahalakshami Temple. Apply Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C22669

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, Bombay.
C 2-6-25

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R591

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P. P. for as. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, Postage As. 5 extra.
C

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per Share or Rs. 50, for the half year ending 31st August, 1924.

The Dividend will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1925, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays on production of the Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 2nd day of February, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 9th February, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:
Henshaw's Building,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
26th January, 1925.
22570

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 15th and 22nd February and 1st and 8th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for special works, there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 16/0 Hours.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 4th February, 1925.
22635

SAW MILLS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of Superintendent of Government Saw Mills, Bombay Presidency, for period of 5 years.

Applicants must have experience of saw mill practice in India and a practical knowledge of the care of saws, must be able to dismantle and erect portable Mills, carry out adjustments and repairs to circular and vertical frame saws, automatic saw-sharpening machines, etc. Applicants must be strong, active and able to tour. Pay according to qualifications, travelling allowances.

Applications accompanied by certified copies of testimonials should be submitted before February, 22nd, 1925, to

T. S. PIPE,
Superintending Engineer, Forest Dept.,
Dharwar, M. & S. M. Railway.
22646

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

STATE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS of GUESTS attending the State Ball at Government House on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1925, will enter by the LOWER GATE, WALKESHWAR ROAD and will leave by the Upper Gate to be parked outside Government House Grounds. The departure from the Ball will also be by the LOWER GATE.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the conveyance.

3. On departure, as conveyances come up the numbers will be called, and should owners not be present on the platform their conveyances will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

5. Guests are desired to note that no vehicle will be permitted to overtake another vehicle in front of it while passing up the lower drive, towards Government House.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 6th February, 1925.
22661

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Temporary Receipt No. 4979 in respect of 5 ordinary shares No. 20083 to 20089, of the B. E. S. and Tramway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Vallimahomed Ebrahim, has been LOST or MISLAID any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office Tramway building, Post Fort Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect there of.

VALLIMAHOMED EBRAHIM.

Dated 6th February, 1925.
M761

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925 for

I. The supply of Stationery during the year 1925-26.

II. The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1925-26.

III. Watering certain roads, footpaths and trees in Trust Estates, during the year 1925-26.

Forms of tender may on payment of Rs. 4 each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned at the Matunga Office and samples of Stationery and Drawing materials may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office at King's Circle, Matunga, by the Tenderers during office hours on any working day. Tender forms will not be sent by post.

No addition or alteration in the Form of the Tender should be made by the tenderers, and rates should be quoted 'only' for the items as mentioned in the Forms and according to samples which have all been signed by the Chief Engineer. No substitution of any other quality of materials will be allowed.

Form of tender for item III may be obtained on payment of Rupee One from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender for each item should be submitted in a separate cover.

A sum of Rs. 250 in **CASH** each in respect of tenders for items I and II and Rs. 50 in **CASH** for item No. III will have to be deposited with the Secretary & Chief Accountant of this Board at the Trust Head Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, and a receipt for the same produced into the Chief Engineer's Office at Matunga at the time of submitting the tender. **Reference to any deposit previously lodged with the Secretary of this Board on this or any other account will not be accepted.**

The amount of deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract in the event of the same being accepted by the Board.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay No. 19,
9th February, 1925.
22663

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2235 of 1924.

MOHANLAL MANORDAS (Goradia)
of Bombay a Share Broker ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
AMBAVIDAS VAMANRAO SANT,
a Hindu, Inhabitant, of Gadwal
..... Defendant.

To
AMBAVIDAS VAMANRAO SANT
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover from you Rs. 1,827-8-0 and costs and interest on judgment and the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated the 14th day of July, 1924.
THAKOREDAS AND DARU,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2-6-25

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 760

SCHOOL OF ART.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Pottery and Arts and Crafts.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE.
22658

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KESHAVLAL WADILAL in his personal capacity and as the father and manager of a joint and undivided Hindu Family and Harsukhlal Keshavlal and Manharlal Keshavlal, the last two minors by their father and natural guardian the said Keshavlal Wadilal of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, possession easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in the Shilotri Bank Buildings, No. 36 Tamarind lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of the Mumbadevi Pank Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement One hundred and eighty-three Square Yards or thereabouts and are bounded, on the North by property of Mohanlal Javerchend, on the South by the house of the said Keshowlal Wadilal and others on the East by a Sweepers' passage and beyond that the house of Jamshedji Nowroji and on the West by the Mumbadevi Tank Road or Pydhowni Road aforesaid the said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11 and now assessed under Ward C. No. 785, Street Nos. 99 and 101 and New Survey No. 1370 and Cadastral Survey No. 1601.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1925.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22679

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1913
and
In the matter of N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed in suit No. 632 of 1915
and
In the matter of the Universal Works Co., Ltd., a dissolved Company by the notification published in the Bombay Government Gazette, dated the 31st day of August, 1922, under Section 247 of the Indian Company's Act of 1913.

N. H. MOOS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver in Suit No. 632 of 1915, residing at Bandra, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court ..... Petitioner.

UPON reading the Petition and Affidavit of Mr. N. H. Moos, both dated the 10th day of February, 1925, and upon hearing Mr. Khandwala of Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Petitioner abovenamed I DO HEREBY ORDER that the Petition be heard by the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of February, 1925, and that in the meanwhile the Petitioner do serve a copy of the said Petition and this Order on the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the Petitioner's Attorneys do get published a copy of this Order once in the "Bombay Chronicle" and once in "Sanj Vartaman" AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the costs of and incidental to the said Petition and of this Order be costs in the Petition AND I DO LASTLY ORDER that this Order be filed on or before the 19th day of February, 1925.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1925.
(Sd.) V. F. TARAPOREWALA.
(Sd.) KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
A true copy.
KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22677

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. Shantaram Narayen Patel, and in exercise of the right reserved to him in the Decree, dated the 27th day of May, 1924, in the High Court Suit No. 1382 of 1924, Shantaram Narayen Patel vs. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, sell by Public Auction on the premises the right, title and interest of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai in the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings thereon, situate at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, in the Registration District Thana, bearing Entry No. — Survey No. 9, part of plot Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and No. 4, measuring about 1,610 square yards, bounded on the East by private road of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, on the West by the property of Shantaram Narayen Patel, on the North by the Vesava Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, 84, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ALLI UMAR STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3508 of 1924 wherein Oomar Haji Mahomed is the plaintiff and Haji Jusub Haji Manomed and others are the defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises on THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th February, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to the directions given to the receiver under an order of the court in the said suit dated 6th October, 1924.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Western side of Alli Umar Street containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 9-2, 973 New No. 8144, 8145, Old Survey Nos. 1899, 1900 and New Survey Nos. 797 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6083 and Street Nos. 196 to 202 and cadestral Survey No. 3275 Bhuleshwar Division bounded on the East by the Alli Umar Street, on the West by the sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Haji Dada and on the South by the property of Mistry Haji Issak.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohan Nanabhoy, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2999 of 1919, wherein Parshotam Naran and another are the Plaintiffs and Gocaldas Naran and others are the defendants, and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 1st day of March, 1920 and Consent Order, dated the 30th day of August, 1923, made in the said suit Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Duncan Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's New No. 7662, New Survey No. 4298 and Cadestral Survey No. 4100 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7866 and Street No. 249 251, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Lower Duncan Road in Bombay, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Lower Duncan Road, on the North by the property of Ardeshir Jamsedji, and on the South by the property of Mancherji Bomanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CLUB BACK ROAD, WEST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 1st March next, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land containing an area of about 975 square yards situate on plot No. 17, West Agripada Estate 'Improvement Trust,' and bounded on North-East by Club Back Road, on the South-East by plot No. 16 of the said Estate leased to Haji Suleman Abdool Wahed, on the South-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the North-West by plot No. 18 leased to Alli bin Talib, bearing New Survey No. 3527, together with dwelling house consisting of a ground floor and upper floor and the outhouses, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from our client Mr. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel, the Receiver appointed by the High Court by the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner, dated the 19th day of September, 1924, in Suit No. 2962 of 1924 (Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel vs. Bai Khatizabai, widow of Haji Esmail Haji Sheriff Budshaw and others) and in pursuance of the directions in that behalf given to the Receiver and contained in the said Decree, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up the undermentioned property situate at Abdul Rehman Street for sale by Public Auction at the premises on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 17, Street Nos. 86, 88, 90 and 92, bearing Collector's New Nos. 201/203 and New Survey No. 1951, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Khatri Arab Adam, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the South by the house of Khatri Jacob, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of the property intending purchasers may apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT UMARKHADY ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Narandas and at the risk and account of Hussain Haji Hasham, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on the 28th day of February, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of November, 1923, and made between Hussein Haji Hasham of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji of the other.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Umarkhady Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645 and Cadastral No. 2014, Division Mandvi with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 5389, Street No. 84 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nensi Murarji, on or towards the West by the property of Sakharam Annaji on or towards the North by the property of the said Sakharam Annaji and Avdaji Annaji and on or towards the South by Umarkhady Road and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manilal Haridas & Co. at their Office No. 27/33 Medow Street or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10
"THE LONE WOLF"
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON
and
JOCK HOLT

The former plays the part of Lucy Shannon, the trusted agent of the famous band of international crooks, known as "The Pack". Later she reveals herself as a secret service operator in the employ of America. Jack Holt plays "The Lone Wolf."

THE CHAMPEEN (OUR GANG)
Comedy
PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8 Re. 1, As. 8 As. 4, (including Tax)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M, AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

NEXT SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 14th.
A MULTI-SUPER
PRODUCED BY PATHE
CHAS. RAY
IN
"THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH"
Taken and Dramatised from Longfellow's famous Poem of the same name.
AN EPIC OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
A STORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS'
One of the Finest Pictures ever shown in Bombay
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 14th.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"FLYING PAT."
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
"THE GONDOLIERS."
By Bombay A. D. C.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-45 p. m.
"THE WHITE ROSE."
With MAE MARSH.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"EYES OF MUMMY."
With EMIL JANNINGS & POLA NEGRI.

CINEMA-PRECIOUS

Presents PATHE'S Latest-Serial
"THE WAY OF A MAN"
FIRST 3 Chapters This Week
AND
A PATHE COMEDY.
Time: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M. daily
MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 3-30 P.M
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this week—Second week
Saurastra Kinematograph Co's.
CHARKHA
OR
ANATH ABALA
Times and Rates as Usual.
Don't fail to see this Picture.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Saturday, 14th February, 1925, 8-30 p. m.
and
Sunday, 15th February, 1925, 3 p. m, Noon.
Nand Kumar.
Manager,
G. N Company.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASK AND 1 CRATE OF EARTHENWARE PLATES.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Esoofally M. Mahomedally, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 cask of earthenware plates, per s.s. "Scindia."

1 crate of earthenware plates, per s.s. "City of Cairo."

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, NOW KNOWN AS LAMINGTON ROAD

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdul Karim Hassonali (an Adjudged insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th day of February 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land the lessors whereof are the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay situated on the South east side of the Gilder Street on the Agripada Estate of the Board now known as Lamington Road in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay which piece of land was computed to contain a total area of 1,269 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the Northeast by Road No. 1 on the Southeast by a service passage on the Southwest by Plot No. 80 and on the Northwest by the Gilder Street now known as Lamington Road which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 82 Agripada Estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3527 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4138 (8) Street No. 82.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shroff & Lam, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES OF COLOURED PRINTS (GRAPE ORCHARD.)

By the order of Messrs. Kanga & Ci., Attorneys for Mr. Chhabildas Laxmidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sonichand Parbhudas, a firm, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Champa Gully, opposite Dharamraj Gully near baling press, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

C P S bales of coloured prints (Grape Orchard) 45" x 100 pieces in a bale.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 11.

S S City of Madrid, Wilson, Lorenzo Marquis.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12.

S S Jalaveera, Roy Calcutta.
S S City of Exeter, Elliott, Liverpool via Karachi.

LOADING.

Feb. 11.

Steamer Nagpur for China and Japan.
Steamer Lahore for China and Japan.
Steamer Amur Maru for China and Japan.
Steamer Penang Maru for China and Japan.
Steamer Bandra for Busren.
Steamer Corsenia for Hull.
Steamer Aleppo for Hull.
Steamer City of Madrid for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.
Steamer Havildar for Java.

S S City of Madrid:—The City Line steamer, City of Madrid, 3529 tons, Captain Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lorenzo marquis, with a cargo of coal.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera, 2.05 tons, Captain F A Roy, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Exeter:—The City Line steamer City of Exeter, 6023 tons, Captain A G Elliott, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
4 Japan, 3837 Cal. 18/2 M M & Co.
5 Amur Maru 4-23 Kobe, N.F. O S Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
11 Sunko Maru, Kobe 14/2 O S Kaisha.
14 Sicilia, China 17/2/25, M M & Co.
14 Braunfels 3558, Leith, N F, T M & Co.
15 Genoa 4207 Genoa 15/2 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Monte Ossero 2993, Trieste, L Triestino.
6 Shinnoh Maru 3595 Bara, N.F. O. S. Kaisha.
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 20/2 Graham Trading Co. Ltd.
12 & 13 Neidenfels, 1745 K'chi, N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.
14 Bandra 1877, Basrah 17/2 M M & Co.
15 Jalarashmi 2681 Moulmein, H/2, N Morgan and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3638, Kobe, 10/2, N Y Kaisha.
B Penang Maru 3215 Japan 25/2 N Y Kaisha.
C & R Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, H/2 S S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 15th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macquarie (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Scindia due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about 23rd February. Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 12th February Agent J F Co.
Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aleppo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 13th February, Agent L Edward.
Trantenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 19th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommelsdijk due about 16th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilena due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 21st February, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jalarna due about 15th February Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Auckland due about 23rd February Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 15th February. Agent O S Kaisha.
Shinsei Maru due about 15th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shaka Maru due about 24th February Agent O S Kaisha.
Takoma Maru due about 25th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 25th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

11-2-25.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—211 bales wool, J Khunamull; 30 bales wool, Wilson Latham & Co. Ltd. 2 bales wool, Saamji Mal; 50 bales hemp, C Peruj & Co. 110 bales cotton fly, C. Peruj & Co. 1000 cwt myrabolloms, Kalyandas Bros.; 120 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 9 bales wool S Gambhirchand 100 bales wool, H Soni.

S S Sicilia for Moji:—200 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S W & M Co. Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—250 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co. Ld; 45 bales cotton yarn, W & A Graham & Co.; 95 cwt staves of empty hhds in shooks, Spencer & Co. Ltd. 60 cwt. heads and hoops of empty hhds. Spencer & Co. Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles—7: bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co. 2 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 112 casks wet salted goat skins, H M. Edwards & Co. 21 bales dry salted goat skins, H M Edwards & Co.

S S Tarantia for Piracus:—25 bales cotton yarn. The Swadeshi Mils Co. Ld.

S S Tarantia for Barcelona:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cow hides tanned, P Hassam 1375 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji; 2 pots Rosa oil, G. Sachidina & Co. 201 cwt turmeric Hajiani & Bros. 5 bundles woollen carpets, H Azizullahoff; 5 cases cotton curtains, C B Bhootwala; 1 case cotton curtain and cotton embroidery C B Bhootwala; 34 bales cow hides tanned, G Tharia & Sons; 25 bales goat skins raw, Haji N & Haji Esa; 4000 cwt ground nuts. Strauss & Co. Ltd.; 7 bales sheep skins tanned. Haji N and Haji Esa; 8 bales sheep skins tanned, Haji N & Haji Esa; 11 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Esa; 2 bales cow hides taned. S Esmail; 2 bales sheep hides tanned, S Esmail; 5 bales goat skins tanned. S Esmail.

S S Corsinia for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—70 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Madrid for Liverpool:—9000 cwt. wheat Rali Bros.

S S City of Madrid for Manchester:—10000 cwt. Niger seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Aleppo for Hull:—1600 cwt myrabolams F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 8104 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co. 200 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.; 2600 cwt. rape seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd. 6000 cwt. castor seed. Volkart Bros.; 6500 bales cotton seed, S Joharmall; 50 bales hemp, S. Permanand 4000 cwt castor seed. Strauss & Co. Ld.; 6000 cwt cotton seed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 10,000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Aleppo for Middlesbro Dock—1300 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld.

S S Braunfels for Leith:—2220 cwt linseed oil cake, L Ebramji, 6000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Braunfels for Dunkirk:—1001 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros. 110 bales cotton, H Gopalji.

S S Nudenfels for Hamburg:—8450 cwt. ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji 100 cwt. casein, L Ebramji 1 bale woollen carpets and curtaoins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.

S S Nudenfels for Rotterdam:—31 bales Persian Lamb skins raw, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 21 bales Persian lamb skins raw Persian lamb skins with broad tail, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.

S S Genova for Genoa:—25 bales cotton fly C. Peraj & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Genova for Naples:—150 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Monte Ossero for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld. 35 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co. 143 cwt mustard seed, C Jivanlal & Co. 275 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 165 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ltd. 560 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Monte Ossero for Venice:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 356 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 210 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—50 drums turpentine (2250 lbs), W Heywood & Clark; 250 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—375 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, twist Currimbhoy & Co. Ld.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—2640 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd. 300 bales coton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Sicilia for Osaka:—100 bales coton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton yarn, R D Tata & Co. Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—1030 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 40 cwt sandalwood, H Cursetjee.

S S Tamba Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, C Damjee & Sons.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 300 bales cotton, C Damjee & Sons.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—80 cwt. sandalwood, H Cursetjee.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—142 bales coton, G Karanjia Ltd. 51 bales cotton, M Musabhai & Sons.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanji & Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagova:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokohama:—035 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

11-2-25.

S S Shunko Maru from Kobe. Agents:—Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—

From Tokyo:—160 coils copper wire, 15 bales cotton yarn, 50 cases cotton yarn.

From Yokohama:—200 cases biscuits.

From Nagoya:—360 cases porcelain, 50 cases porcelainware, 61 cases glassware, 25 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—40 cases silk, 9 cases buttons, 37 cases silk yarn, 22 cases glass tubes, 254 cases glass ware, 100 cases glass bangles, 71 cases glass beads, 80 cases glass bottles, 34 cases enameled ware, 32 cases porcelain ware, 44 cases brass wire, 199 cases match boxes, 149 cases cotton yarn, 412 bales cotton yarn, 88 bales cotton sheeting, 270 bales cotton shirting 93 cases cotton shirting, 400 kegs red lead.

From Kobe:—22 bales mattings, 503 bales cotton yarn, 153 bales cotton drill, 10 bales cotton shirting 54 cases cotton shirting 25 cases toys, 10 cases silk yarn, 110 cases celluloid bangles, 104 cases glass bangles 30 cases bamboo ware, 58 cases enamelled ware, 84 cases glass ware, 3 cases Imit Pearl Beads, 100 cases matches, 125 cases match boxes, 90 cases celluloid ware 36 cases porcelain ware, 20 cases vegetable wax 80 cases cotton hosiery, 519 pieces lumber 500 pieces Aspen Timber, 500 pieces Aspen logs.

From Moji:—50 cases vegetable wax. 300 casks cement, 125 drums sodium sulphide.

From Hongkong:—45 packages matting, 50 packages casia, 25 bundles galangal, 125 cases cotton socks.

From Canton:—301 bales cassia, 1303 bundles casia, 100 cases tea, 2 cases silk piec goods, 16 cases paper, 103 cases glass bangles.

From Singapore:—750 bundles rattans, 26 bundles gum Benjamin, 15 cases gum Benjamin, 25 cases pine apple, 4 bags Aniseed, 64 packages Damar Batu, 47 bags Damar Batu, 25 bags Topioca flour, 734 bags Sago Flour, 1562 bags betel nuts.

From Penang:—20 bundles rattans, 243 bags pearl tapioca, 456 bags betel nuts, 110 slabs tin, 87 Ingots Tin.

From Colombo:—33 bales tea, 27 bags copra 150 bags Arecanuts.

S S Jalavera from Rangoon Agents:—The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd. & Reduced:—

From Rangoon:—150 bags beans, 950 bags cotton seed, 45812 bags rice 99 bags moong, 10 cases cotton piecegoods 50 bundles old gunnies, 63 teak logs.

S S Colombo:—46 bundles old empty gunnoes.

From Cochin:—336 cases cocoanut oil, 100 koolies hooka shells 119 bags ginger, 36 robbins ginger.

S S Clan MacIver from Durban Agents D E Sandeman:—

From Durban:—6011 tons coal

S S Jalarashmi from Calcutta Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd and Reduced:—

From Calcutta:—1939 bags rice 103 bags betel nuts, 12 packages Chirata; 340 bales B Twills, 600 bales gunnies, 180 bales Jute twine 1525 bales hessian cloth, 125 bales heavy cess, 368 bales light cess.

From Galle:—11 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—30 boles cotton yarn, 81 bundles old empty gunnies

From Colombo:—56 bales matfress fibre, 89 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Alleppey:—11 robbins galingal, 58 robbins copra, 354 bags copra, 8 bundles shark fins.

From Cochin:—41 casks cocoanut oil.

From Mangalore:—197 bags betel nuts.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENCY.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH'S REPORT.

Following on 1922, the record year of low death-rate, the year under report showed in comparison a high mortality. The increase, however, (from 452,581 deaths to 496,244) was mainly the result of epidemics, plague, cholera, measles and small-pox which carried off over 50,000 people or 3½ times the number in 1922. Mortality from diseases other than epidemics was no worse than the average for the past two or three years. The most noticeable increase was under the heading "other causes" which include most of the ill-defined diseases under which the deaths of infants are recorded. The great increase in the number of births (61,140) would account for such increase in mortality. For increase in births means increase in that section of the population most likely to die.

The number of births was 681,910 and the birth-rate has now recovered from the severe setback of the influenza epidemic of 1918 which carried off so many young women. Excluding Bombay City and Sind the birth-rate was 39.91 and for Sind 22.19. For rural areas the birth-rate was 41.57 and for urban areas 29.89. The highest birth-rate was in Pathard Petha in Ahmednagar District (81.24) and the next highest (67.66) in Nandgaon in Nasik District; whereas in South Salsette the figure was only 17.90 and in Poona City taluka 16.26. 14 towns returned birth rates exceeding 30. In Bombay City the births recorded (20,664) were equivalent to a birth-rate of 17.99.

Of the births 354,890 were males and 327,020 females.

The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency worked out at 25.89, the death rates for rural and urban areas in the Presidency as a whole being 24.87 and 30.11. The highest death rates were returned by Sholapur, Dharwar and Broach, and the lowest by Bombay Suburban and Panch Mahals. There were 108,912 deaths among infants under 12 months, a ratio of 159.76 per thousand registered births against 169.10 in 1922. Throughout the Presidency mortality amongst infants is greatest in the first month of life.

Tables giving the number of deaths arranged according to causes which appear in the annual report of the Director of Public Health show that those classed as "fevers" form by far the largest class. "Other causes" and respiratory diseases are the next in importance. Roughly one-sixth of the deaths under "fevers" were due to malaria, but the report suggests that malaria is responsible for a greater number of deaths than were shown by the figures. Excluding Sind, the malaria death-rate was 0.90.

Influenza as a factor in causing death has steadily diminished since 1918, when the estimated number of deaths was 1,041,481. In 1923 less than 1,000 deaths were returned as being due to this cause.

CHOLERA.

The number of deaths from this disease was 9,221 against 2,768 in 1922, and 12,886 the average for ten years. It is pointed out that the epidemics of 1909, 1906, 1912 and 1919 were of great severity. All were years of abnormal monsoon. Movements of the people during pilgrimages provided the means of spreading the disease. "Cholera", says the Director of Public Health, "is all but preventible and if it were possible to stamp it out before the season arrives, the scourge would be very considerably modified." It is pointed out that Trimbak, a popular centre of pilgrimage in the Nasik District, as well as Nasik City itself, enjoyed immunity, attributable to a good piped water-supply, regularly sterilised, and to good general sanitary measures.

PLAGUE.

Following on 4 years of comparatively low plague incedence, the year 1923 showed a recrudescence, as was forecasted by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in his report for 1921. During the year there were 33,741 plague deaths, equal to a death-rate per thousand of 1.76 or four times the figure for 1922. Dharwar and Belgaum are the chief plague centres in the residency year after year, and these districts, together with Satara, contributed two-thirds of the plague mortality. In Satara town practically 31 per thousand of the population died of plague. Belgaum town, however, the Head-Quarters of the District and Division, a centre of secondary education and holding a weekly bazaar and therefore presenting multiple chances of getting infected from without, had only 21 deaths in 1923. These beneficial results were attributed to the systematic rat campaign and, says the Report, "Belgaum may be cited as one more place demonstrating the efficacy of a properly and intelligently carried out trapping campaign in keeping the place practically free from plague, though surrounded by infected places and exposed to re-introduction of the infection of imported cases."

SMALL-POX.

Deaths from small-pox numbered 2,811 as compared with 1,170 in 1922.

MYSORE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHICKMAGLUR, Feb. 5.

The first Mysore Planters' Conference met on Sunday, the 1st instant, in the Town Hall, at Chickmaglur, under the presidency of Mr. B. K. Garudachar, M.L.C. of Bangalore, and adopted the following resolutions:—

It is necessary that scientific experiments should be carried on, with a view to the eradication of the diseases, which attack coffee plants.

These experiments should be carried on, not in an out-of-the-way place, like Balehonnur, but in two or three places, representing the chief variations in rainfall in the coffee districts.

There is no justification for the levy of a cess.

There should be a special Bank financed by the Government for the benefit of the planters.

The Government should work out a scheme of railway extension in the Malnad.

Necessary legislation should be passed to ensure regular supply for plantation.

This Conference should become a permanent body, with a central committee, to carry on its activities, without interruption.

Mr. B. Krishnasing, retired Amildar and coffee planter, was appointed convener of a sub-committee, to give effect to the resolution about a permanent constitution of the Conference.

The President was authorised to submit the resolutions to His Highness the Maharaja and to the Government.

The entire expenses of the Conference were borne by Mr. Javali Ganesharao, M.L.C., the Planting Representative in the Mysore Legislative Council.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

One portion of the western disturbance remains almost stationary over the Punjab and has caused nearly general rain or snow in the North-West Frontier Provinces, North Punjab and local rain or snow in Kashmere, Kumaon Hills, with a few falls in north-east Baluchistan. Another portion of the disturbance has moved east-ward and given nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur with a few falls in Bengal.

To-day's chief amounts are:—Midnapur, Rawalpindi and Murree half an inch, Sonamurg three-quarters, Srinagar, Peshawar one inch, Parachinar two, Dera Ismail Khan and Cherat a half.

Yesterday morning, Kodaikanal recorded 6.25 inches of rain. The temperature has again fallen to about 15 degrees below normal in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Increase in the Punjab and the Kumaon Hills and decrease along Frontier.—(A.P.)

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Since it was recently announced that Courtaulds intend to establish a mill in the Bombay presidency, our interest has been aroused in the artificial silk industry and we regard it as an interesting sign of the times that the well-known Halifax worsted spinners, Smith Bulmer and Company, have decided to go into the artificial silk business. At the annual meeting, Sir William Bulmer, the chairman, gave fuller particulars of this new departure. After thorough investigation and research extending over eighteen months the company acquired premises suitable for the manufacture of a fabric for which the demand is rapidly increasing. The system of production is one which has been in successful operation on the Continent, and it is claimed for the company's artificial silk that it is equal to the best varieties already on the market. In one vital respect—namely, its dyeing properties—the company's product is said to be all that can be desired. As it is hoped to begin production on a gradually increasing scale in the coming spring, the shareholders should benefit in that current year from the new enterprise, which is one of great potentialities. It will be a valuable adjunct to the company's existing field of operations.—"Commerce" (Bombay Edition.)

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS. (PARSI DIVISION.)

The Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas has to acknowledge with thanks the gift of a Dodge Brothers Motor Ambulance, from the following contributions, partly of cash and mainly of sale proceeds of the used motor cars presented to the Division with interest accrued thereon:—

Mr. Framroze C. Battivala, Wolseley Motor Car (through Capt. M. E. Parvi, J.P., realised Rs. 3,500 with interest thereon Rs. 3,975. Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Kt., Standard Motor Car, realised Rs. 450 with interest thereon Rs. 475. The Indian Red Cross Society, Vulcan Motor Car, (through Capt. W. Nunan, M.D.) realised Rs. 525 with interest thereon Rs. 550. The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd Rs. 1,000. Total Rs. 6,000.

Thus the total cost of this new ambulance amounts to Rs. 6,000 and the Committee of the Division beg to offer their grateful thanks to the above gentlemen and institutions, for their valued help and deep sympathy with the working of the Division, without which the Division would not have been able to place this ambulance in the service of the public of Bombay. This is the second occasion when the Division has to acknowledge the gift of a motor ambulance, the first being a gift from Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw (of Aden), Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E., five years ago on the 8th February, 1920.

The Dodge Machine is pronounced to be of the most approved type being silent and speedy. It is of the latest make (1924) with all up-to-date requirements, which are expected to give increased comfort and facilities to patients. It is 30-35 horse power four cylinder Dodge Brothers Motor Ambulance, self-starter with electric dynamo speedometer, etc.

Commencing with a hand ambulance twenty-one years ago, the Division was able to purchase out of its funds a horse ambulance in November, 1914. This was so largely availed of by the public of all castes and creeds that the necessity of a more speedy conveyance arose and thanks to the efforts of Dr. K. S. Engineer and his son Major S. K. Engineer, the Division received five years ago a Ford Motor Ambulance through the generosity of Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw (of Aden). This has brought increase of work and the executives of the Division thought it necessary to have one more Motor Ambulance. Their expectation has been realised, mainly through the efforts of Capt. M. E. Parvi, who due to the generosity of Mr. Framroze C. Battivala, secured for the Division gift of a used Wolseley Motor Car which was disposed of by the permission of the Donor for the amount which has increased to Rs. 3,975 and which forms the principal contribution towards the new motor ambulance.

This Dodge Brothers Motor Ambulance will be formally presented to the Division at its Annual gathering to be held on Saturday next the 14th February 1925, at 5 p.m. in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, presided over by Major-General A. Hooton, C.I.E., I.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

THE GREATEST EPIC EVER FILMED.

An astounding revelation depicting in scenes and characters the greatest story ever told in a manner that has never been attempted before for screen presentation. A masterpiece in every sense of the word.

STARTS SATURDAY
14th February!

TO STARTLE BOMBAY!
A 3,000,000,00 Dollar Production--
A PICTURE OF GOD AND HIS CREATION! WITH A CAST OF TEN THOUSAND ACTORS

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
Featuring Moses and the Ten Commandments.

The Most Marvelous Picture of the Age

DON'T MISS IT!

The most expensive picture ever made
Enough costumes were used to clothe the whole inhabitants of the city.
The largest Cast ever assembled.
Took Five Years to make.
Required ten Directors working simultaneously.
Scenes taken in Sahara desert, Babylonia, Egypt, Palestine, Jerusalem and Mesopotamia.
Over one million feet of film exposed.
Taxed the Zoos and menageries of all Europe to supply animals used.
The largest sets ever constructed, requiring enough lumber to build a modern city.
Entire cities and towns used for backgrounds.
Costumes required services of Wardrobe Master and a corps of forty seamstresses six month to make.
Finest—Cleanest—Most Entertaining Picture Ever Made
A $3,000,000,00 Production.

The most astounding photo epic poem—a picture that has broken every known record in every house that has been shown.

The Garden of Eden.
The Creation of Adam and Eve.
The slaying of Abel by Cain.
The Building of the Ark.
The Erecting of the Tower of Babel
The Burning of Cities.
The Court of Pharoah.
The Story of Joseph and his Brethren.
The Suffering of Moses and his People.
The Plagues of Moses.
The Miracle of the Red Sea.
The Tremendous Battle Scenes.
Moses and the Ten Commandments.
All Presented in a Manner that will astound You.

A Magnificent Visualization of the World's Greatest Story Featuring Moses and The Ten Commandments and The Miracle of the Red Sea.

AT THE WELLINGTON CINEMA

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 645
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 700
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 685
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.77-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 89.18
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.60
London—Rome Liras 115.00
London—Berlin Marks —
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market is steady with sellers for T T on London at 1/5 31/32.

	London Feb, 10.
Tele. Transfers steady	1/6
Bar Gold quiet	£4.7.2
Bar Silver Spot quiet	32 1/8

London, Feb. 10.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers are holding back. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 at 1/6
On Karachi 15,00,000 at 1/6
Tenders for immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/6 will be alloted in full.
Amount to be offered for tenders next week will be Rs. 1,00,00.000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 10.
Stockholm	17.74
Christiania	31.31
Amsterdam	11.87
Switzerland	24.80
Prague	161.62

London, Feb. 10.

Exchange on London in:—

Paris	89.20
Germany	20,095,000m
Italy	115.55

New York, Feb. 10.

Demand Bills	47750

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, February 11. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	647
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	213 1/2
Japan	111 3/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bank's Selling T T Ready 15/16
Bank's Buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's Selling T T February 29/32
Bank's Buying T T February 1/6
Bank's Selling T T March 27/32
Bank's Buying T T March 15/16
Bank's Selling T T April 25/32
Bank's Buying T T April 29/32
Bank's Selling T T May 3/32
Bank's Buying T T May 27/32
Bank's Selling T T June 11/16
Bank's Buying T T June 25/32

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	21 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6 per cent.
One Month 6½ per cent.
Three Months 6½ per cent.
Six Months 6½ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 10.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April sellers 17
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot February 17 1/8
Tone:—Steady after easier.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 10.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 46

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 10.

Cardiff to Bombay 12

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/15
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/4 + 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/41 £101 5/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £79 + 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 + 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/8 + 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 3/8 + 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 59 + 1/

SHARES.

	Rs
Hongkong Bank	146 1/2
Chartered Bank	22 1/2
National Bank	46 3/4
P. & O. Bank	11 3/4
Eastern Bank	6 1/2

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

The Imperial 1395, India 78, Central 23/8, Eastern Bank 83/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed. Advance 440, Alliance 85, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1170, Bradbury 190, Century 550, Central India 537/8, Colaba Land 157/8, Coorla 155, Crescent 250, Currim 130, Dawn 695, E. D. Sassoon 1/12, Fazulbhoy 092/8, Finlay 850, Globe 50, Gokak 105, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 396/4, Jamshed Mtg. 185, Kasturchand 145, Khatau 222/8, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 180, Mathuradas 260, Manekji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, New Great 435, New City 301/4, Pabani 375, Pearls 595, Phoenix 565, Premier 85, Simplex 226/4, Standard 1550, Swadeshi 645, Tata Mill 167/8, Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 560, Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 332/8, B. Burma N.I. 73/12, Bt. Burma Pet. 5, B. Tramway 98/2, Bombay Steam 62/8, Burd. Cement 9, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 14/4, Shivrajpur 54/2 Tata Iron Ord. 15/4, Tata Iron Defd. 46 Scindia Steam 6/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/14/0
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/14/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/14/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/14/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/8/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/8/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/4/0

London, Feb. 10.

Bar gold ready s. 87-2-0
Silver ready d. 32-2
Silver forward d. 32-0
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than from pressure to sell. Market quiet and idle but the undertone is good.

GOLD

Bombay, February 11.

Ready:—21 15-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Maha	21-14-0	21 13 9	21-14 0	
Fagon	22-0-3		21-15-0	21-15 6

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 0—4—9
Chitor
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 11.

Ready.—73-5-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Maha	73-6-0		73-2-0	73-3-.
Fagon	73-3-0		73-1-5-0	73-0-0

Teji Mandi
Fagon 1—4—0
Chitor 0—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

COUNCILS BILLS & T.T.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The result of the sale of Council Bill and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday February 10th was as follows:—

	lakhs.
Total amount of tenders	25
Tenders accepted as follows:—	
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6d.	25
(b) Bills and deferreds	nil.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sal next week.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay Feb. 11.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 9 to 16 points in New York futures. The market advanced on scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 6 points lower. The tone of the American market was very steady.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 10th instant (4-35 p.m.) as under:—

"Despite Balot confirming recommendation to work further short time market has very steady undertone, and after March liquidation of New York is finished we think an improvement likely."

So far as the position of the local market is concerned we find it rather difficult to analyse the situation but are inclined to modify the bearish views hitherto held by us, considering that arrivals continue to fall behind compared with last year and indications now point to the fact that the crop this year is very much shorter than what we had originally anticipated. Although Europe and Japan are placing very little fresh business at present, there is a latent demand from the local mills still to be satisfied as the latter hold very small stocks now and a time must sooner or later come when they will be forced to come into the market as buyers. We therefore temporarily take a bullish view of the market and advise moderate purchases in weak sessions.

A slight recovery being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 459½ i.e. half a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the sessions Bazar operators were moderate sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 458 1/2. Improving to Rs. 459 the market gradually gave way to Rs. 458 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. The market was again featureless to-day and the business passing was very small.

At Cotton Green the Market opened at Rs. 458 1/2 and closed at Rs. 458 1/4 at 6 p.m. on selling by Commission Houses.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 457 and touching Rs. 458 eased to Rs. 456 1/2 on Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 457 at 4 p. m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 394 and Rs. 395 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 11.

Fully Good Broach April–May	..	458 1/4
Fully Good Bengal March	..	394
" " May	..	395
Fine Oomra .. March	..	456 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 11.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	492	482	472
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	485	475	465
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 11.

Fully Good Broach April–May	..	459
Fully Good Bengal March	..	395
" " May	..	396
Fine Oomra .. March	..	457

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

New York Market, 10th February 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.15	Mar.		24.27	+12
24.10	May	21.58+08	24.61	+11
24.76	July.		24.85	+09
24.54	Oct.		24.70	+16

New York spot on 9th February, 24.45; New Orleans 24.35 + 05:

Telegraphic Market advices:—Very steady market.

May highest 24.64 (2.54 p.m.), lowest 24.50 (1.20 p.m.), range .14 points.

Liverpool Market, 10th February 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.20	Mar.	13.15—05	13.13—07	13.16	—04
13.28	May	13.24—04		13.23	—05
13.33	July.			13.28	—05
13.21	Oct.			13.15	—06
Egyptian					
31.30	May			31.30	—
29.35	July			29.35	—

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Additional short time proposal in Lancashire carried. Market steady on good trade fixing call sales. American cross rate 4.78½.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Austin, Texas:—

"Weather continues very dry; every day that goes by without rain makes condition worse."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 300 Bales.
Mid. American Spot—13.44.
Tone:—Universal Standard fair business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 34.90d, New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	24.25
May	24.58
July	24.84
New York Noon Call	
March	24.20
May	24.56
July	24.82
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	24.26
May	24.80

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Scinde Good	10.35
Scinde Fully Good	10.75
Scinde Fine	11.15
Bengal Good	10.60
Bengal Fully Good	11.00
Bengal Fine	11.40
Omra Good	11.15
Omra Fully Good	11.55
Omra Fine	11.95
Broach Good	11.05
Broach Fully Good	11.45
Broach Fine	11.85

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.15	—.05
April	13.14	—.06
May	13.23	—.05
July	13.28	—.05
October	13.16	—.05
EGYPTIANS:—		
March	32.50	—.20
November	23.56	—.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 10

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

February	13.12	—.03
March	13.16	—.04
April	13.15	—.05
May	13.23	—.05
June	13.23	—.05
July	13.28	—.05
August	13.24	—.05
September	13.19	—.06
October	13.15	.06
November	13.19	—.06
December	13.09	—.06
January	13.06	—.07
February	13.04	—.07

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

February	33.20	unchanged.
March	32.70	unchanged.
April	32.20	unchanged.
May	31.30	unchanged
June	30.35	unchanged.
July	29.35	unchanged.
August	28.75	unchanged.
September	28.00	unchanged.
October	27.45	+ 15
November	23.75	+ 15
December	23.40	+ 10
January	23.00	+ 05

Manchester:—Fair Cloth inquiry.
Yarns:—Firm Moderate Turnovers.

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Feb. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York:—	
March	24.27 +.12
May	24.61 +.11
July	24.85 +.09
October	24.70 +.16
Spot Cotton at:—	
New York	24.55 +.10
New Orleans	24.45 +.10
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	24.26 +.05
May	24.58 +.06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22 1/2
Demand Bills	47750
Silver Commercial Bars	68 3/8

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 10.

Futures at New York:—		
March	24.27	+ .12
May	24.61	+ .11
July	24.85	+ .09
October	24.70	+ .16

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

March	13.16	—.04
May	13.23	—.05
July	13.28	—.05
October	13.15	—.06

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 11.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	.. ..
" Fine	M.G.	..	415/420 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	390/5	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	415/420 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	390/5	.. ..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	460	475/80 ..
Nagpur		.. 460	475/80 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	450	465 ..
Pulgaon .. "	"	455	465/70 ..
Dhamangaon "	"	450	460 ..
Amraoti .. "	"	440/450	460/465 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	440/450	455/60 ..
Mulkapur "	"	425/440	445/50 ..
Khandesh "	"	430	445 March
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. 472
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	.. 487
" Fully Good	"	..	.. ..
Muthia Fine	"	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.	420/5	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Cumpta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	"	480/500	.. ..
"	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	.. ..
Cambodia	"	550	.. ..

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 10.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/March sellers	70
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Feb/March sellers	71

Tone:—Dull and lower.
Australian Feb/March sellers 70/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/March sellers 63/3
Soft Red Karachi Feb/March value 62/3
Tone:—Dull and easier.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 11.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	9 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	65 0 0	9 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 15 0	14 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 10 0	14 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	61 0 0	..
Poppyseed White ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundunts	64 0 0	12 14 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed	65 8 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	
Jira	16 0 0	..
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 1 9	
Linseed, May	14 0 3	

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Bass Bags:—
Feb/March sellers £25 1/8
Linseed Tone:—Slow demand at lower prices.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April buyers 50/3
May/August done and buyers 50/3

London, Feb. 10.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was dull and inactive. Buyers were extreme'y scarce.
Closed for Feb/March sellers at £23 1/8
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/March sellers £10 1/2
Castorseed Bombay Feb/Mar sellers £24
Rapeseed Toria Feb/March sellers £19 5/8

London, Feb. 10.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for March/April shipment at £24 1/4 and in Rapeseed Toria for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hamburg at £19 3/4. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for January shipment to the Continent at 72/3 and in parcels, Choice White Karachi Afloat to Liverpool at 70/6.

METALS.

London, Feb. 10.

	£
English best selected Copper	68 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	65 1/8
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter nominal	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4
Tin Block	263 5/8

BRASS.

Bombay, February 11.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3-4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1-4	60 0 0
Do	1 1-2	60 0 0
Do	1 3-4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 11.

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57 8 0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1-1-2		66 8 0
" " to 1-3-4 to 2 ..		68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66 4 0
" " 1-1-4 ..		67 0 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Feb nominal 20/6
June/July sellers 16/9
July/Sept sellers 16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept sellers 16/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept sellers 16/9 1/4
Tone:—Market was firmer with better inquiry and more doing.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 25 5 p.m.

Ready Prices are unaltered with moderate purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4600 bags.

Forward Prices opened firm around yesterday's closing levels and have ruled steady with an improvement of 1d. in New Crop Java and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Prices of 4d. in Continental Beet Sugar Prices and of 2d. per cwt in B.R.B. Beet Sugar Prices Forward Delivery.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh. 20/6 per cwt. FBH.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July sh. 17/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. sh. 17 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec. sh. 17 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Decr. sh. 19/2 per cwt. FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Decr. sh. 19/4 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Feb/March sh. 19/4 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh. 19/3 per cwt. FBH.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 11.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0 13 6
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0 14 0
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0 13 3
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0 13 0
David	No. 10 1-2	0 13 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 13 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 13 3
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0
Light House ..	No. 6 1-2	0 11 3
Japan	No. 40—1	1 8 9
"	No. 42—2	1 7 9
"	No. 20	1 1 0
"	No. 32	1 3 9

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th February, 1925.

Cotton	24163 Bales.
Wheat	36983 Cwts.
Linseed	7745 "
Rapeseed etc.	3023 "
Gingellyseed	6720 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	9820 "
Castorseed	10581 "
Rice	3496 "
Myrabollans	3366 "
Cottonseed	11312 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	4679 "
Juwar	558 "
Masur	20 "
Barley	72 "
Bajri	7432 "
Coal	156 Tons

AFGHANISTAN FRUITS RATES.

Chaman, Feb. 9.

Issued by Messrs. Harishchandar and Bros.
To-day's market rates are as under:—
Kishmish 15 to 19
Apricots 12 to 14
Haftavi 9
Drakh 11
Yakachin 34
Abjosh 10.
Almond Kagzi 37 to 40.
Almond Katha 21 to 22.
Figs 9 to 10.
Malathi 7
Zeera Black 55 to 60
Asafoetida 5 to 7
Unab 15
Shir Khisht 15
Dhingri 85 to 90

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	437-8-40
Bombay Cotton ..	505
Bombay Dyeing ..	1162-8-70
Century	555-47-8-50
Nagpur	533-12-35-37-3
Colaba	157-8-60-57-8
Crescent ex-divi. ..	247-8-55-47-8
Indore ex-divi. ..	396—4-97-8-93-4
Kohinoor	1250
New Great	430-27-8-35
Pearl ex-divi.	588-12-85-95
Phoenix	560
Bharucha	110
Simplex	222-8-27-8
Swan ex-divi.	1200
Swadesh	645
Pabni	372-8-25
Fazal ex-divi.	1050-45-62-8
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	167-8
Globe	50
Mysore	120
Madhavji	382-8-90
Finlay ex-divi, ..	850
Gokak	105
Edward Sassoon ..	185
Meyer Sassoon ..	137-8
Alcock	..
Bombay Burma Old ..	320-22-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	98-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	62-8
Bundi Cement ..	9
Central E. Mining ..	33-8
Indian Cement ..	37-8-35
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	15-4
Tata Steel Defd. ..	14-10

SHARE MARKET-LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 11.

Apollo Mill ..	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone ..	3-8	Madras United ..	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4730
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1750
Indan Dy.& Mfg.	227-8	Western India ..	560
Indian Mfg. ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7-8
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-12	Sassoon Silk ..	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	18	Sassoon Cotton ..	41-4
Currmbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	1050
Kilachand ..	6-3	Standard Mill ..	1550
Koorla Mill ..	155	HindoostanMill ..	1000
Kastoorchand ..	145	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khandesh Mill..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	142-8
Khatau Mill ..	135	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	31	Bombay Floor ..	liq.
Jamshed Mill ..	135	Union Floor ..	32-8
Jivraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	560
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill ..	6-0	New India	14
New City	305	Jupiter Ins. ..	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India ..	10
Premier	90	Scindia Steam ..	6-4
Presidency ..	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bredberry Mills	500	Port Caining ..	635
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30-8
Birla	16	" Uganda ..	50
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	73-12
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	5 8
Manekji Petit..	2650	Tata Oil	9

BOMBAY RACES.

2ND DAY: BIG MEETING.

BIG PRIZE FOR ORANGE WILLIAM.

A working day did not prevent sportsmen from mustering strong at Mahalaxmi for the second big meeting of the season when the big affair was the Rajpipla Gold Cup. A capital day's sport was witnessed, but with the failure of many good favourites, punters were the worst off at the end of the afternoon.

Those present had the opportunity of seeing the great Orange William adding to his already astounding record. Carrying a millstone in the race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup he made short work of the opposition and incidentally broke the mile record. His return to the saddling paddock was hailed with warm-hearted cheers from the large crowd. None were more pleased at this victory than His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, who after the presentation of the trophy to the trainer, had themselves photographed with the horse.

Malone seems to be in luck's way, for this trainer was responsible for a nice treble, which easily might have been a quadruple had Dalkester not gone under by a very short margin to Moonshiner in the first division of the Cambridgeshire stakes.

Flaming Orb was considered unbeatable in the other big race but he was defeated in sensational style by that slashing mare Fille d'Or over whom he holds a victory in Calcutta this season.

The programme opened with the Powai Plate a handicap event over ten furlongs for Horses in the 3rd Division. In the moderate lot which went out, Charles William was selected as the best thing. The Kolhapur mare Bhawani Talwar was also given fair support. The former disgraced himself racing last from start to finish. Duckbird, ridden by Burn cleverly outstayed Bhawani Talwar who moved very well in the last quarter. This was Duckbird's first win in the country. She is by Marajax—Duckpoint and is trained by Captain D'Arcy. Godfrey has Fun of the Fayre right again. The gelding ran very forward this time and lasted out third in front of Toss Up who made a good show for a mile.

Ormiston carried the "peacock blue and gold" livery to victory in the Adelaide Plate contested by sixteen useful sprinters. Betting was evenly distributed, Mr. Eve's bracket being a weak favourite at the bell. Under the guidance of Walker, who incidentally had his first winning mount this season, Ormiston flashed home first past the judge quite comfortably despite the vigorous challenge of Foreman. Belle Syme's run into third place was not unexpected for this mare has been running pretty forwardly of late. Nabob was a big disappointment and Nightwatchman was never prominent.

The second division of the Cambridgeshire Stakes fell to the well-backed Rakings. Catchup was first choice with punters. He failed to put up his usual game display and raced in the rear all the way. Backers of the country-bred Jovial had a good run for their as he ran the winner a close second after racing last until the half mile. Under his big weight Stormont ran a good race, the finish finding him a length behind the first horse. Lady Rita refused to line up with the others and was left.

Moonshiner came along to upset the odds laid on the favourite Madelina in the first division of the Cambridgeshire stakes. It was as exciting a finish as any seen this season, being a matter of head and necks between the placed horses. Buckley tried a waiting game on the favourite but these tactics proved costly. The filly had always made her own pace when she had won previously this season and she did not seem to like being curbed from the start. In the final stretch she moved very well and just displaced Krishna Kumari on the post. In finishing a close second Dalkester put up a fine performance. This smart filly is sure to do better next time.

Mr. M. Goculdass attempted to carry off the Bombay Derby for the third year in succession with his champion Arab pony Mikado. He however reckoned without Vazirulmulk who, under capable handling from Morris, came up to snatch victory practically in the last stride. Khundil was the only one of Mr. Eve's candidates to figure at the finish. Once Bowley forced him he moved well and displaced Adwan who ran a great race for ten furlongs. Major Whitton's fine mare Joyous kept in the front line until well near home where she weakened.

Orange William goes on winning. Weight meant little to him in the Bombay City for with 10st 13lbs in the saddle he trounced with ease a smart field. Morris was never anxious though he took good care to keep his mount always within striking distance of the leaders. Once the field rounded the turn it was all over bar shouting the champion winning hard held with Plymouth Roco and The Count went at it hard for minor honours. Here again another record was broken and made. Vallum's held the previous best having done the distance in 1 min. 37 4/5 secs. Yesterday's race was cut in the excellent time of 1 min. 37 3/5 secs.—an improvement of a fifth of a second. Joe's Luck and Swithin could never go the pace here, and they early gave up the struggle.

Malone saddled another winner in Fille d'Or who at the weights proved too good for the favourite Flaming Orb in the Malabar Hill Plate. Mr. Avasia's mare did her work in fine style coming up in the final stretch to beat Flaming Orb very comfortably in the end. The latter seemed to be in need of a run though he ran a game race. McQuade persuaded Kaser Girl to give of her best, she was always very prominent and the finish saw her a good third.

Unlucky on his last outing, Sun Spray made amends yesterday when he accounted for a large field in the Kolhapur Plate—the last race of the day. It was altogether a remarkable victory for this horse got away last of the field. As the field neared the turn he was still hopelessly placed but thereafter he moved up strongly on the outside and covered a lot of horses to win eventually by a length. Barnett deserves all the credit for this win. It was his splendid judgment that put this horse to the fore when under most riders he might have, with such a poor start, figured inconspicuously.

It would have gone very hard with the winner had Kandinava not spent himself by almost completing the course after breaking away from the barrier on a false start. To go back and lead the field until well near home was no mean performance. Kitchener has really found his form again. He was able to stand this fast pace and at one time was hailed the winner.

Morris carried off the riding honours of the day. He was first past the post on three occasions, his win on Vazirulmulk being the outcome of a brilliant piece of horsemanship. Barnett caught the judge's eye twice and seldom have we seen this good horseman ride with such dash as he did yesterday. Walker and Smith had their first winning rides of the season and Burn was successful in Mr. Kazi's colours once during the afternoon.

Details:—

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr N A Kazi's DUCKBIRD 8-6 Burn .....
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHAWANI TALWAR 8-2 (cd 8-5) Perkins ... 2
Mr R R S's FUN OF THE FAYRE 8-13 F Huxley 3
Mr M Ryan's TOSS UP 8-2 McPherson 4

Not run: Musk Rat, Marby, Desert Gold.

Also Ran:—Charles William 9-4 Audas, Motu Proprio 8-3 A C Walker, Old Chris 7-12 Purtoosingh, Irrigate 7-8 F Black.

The Race.—Motu Proprio and Fun of the Fayre gave trouble and delayed the start. Old Chris was the smartest out of the gate but after a furlong Irrigate took the lead and made the running from Fun of the Fayre, Duckbird and Toss Up. When they hit the seventh furlong the order was Irrigate, Motu Proprio Fun of the Fayre, Duckbird and Bhawani Talwar with Charles William whipping in. At the half mile Motu Proprio retired. Irrigate held a slight lead from Fun of the Fayre and Duckbird. Entering the straight Irrigate dropped out Fun of the Fayre brought Toss Up and Duckbird round the turn. In the run home Duckbird collared Fun of the Fayre and stalled off a strong challenge from Bhawani Talwar by a neck, 1 3/4 lengths between second and third, 3/4 length third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 9 2/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 102/8. Places Rs. 23. Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 33-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 11. Rs. 11 and Rs. 17.8.

Favourite.—Charles William..

Trainer:—Capt. M. R. D'Arcy.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr Eve's ORMISTON 8-0 A C Walker ... 1
Mr C N Wadia's FOREMAN 8-12 Buckley 2
Mr. S C Petit's BELLE SYME 7-5 (car 7-6) Clarke 3
Mr T Harrison's MIST. 7-10 A S Harrison 4

Did not run:—Lomond Hills, and Wood Harmony.

Also Ran:—Resemblance 9-4 Aldridge, Scandalous 8-12 Perkins, Endorette 9-3 Barnett, Night Watchman 9-2 G. Smith, Nabob 9-0 Bowley, Unruly 8-13 Morris, Belvedere 8-8 Audas, Discobolus 8-6 McPherson, Bunworry 8-3 Townsend, La Rocchie 7-13 Herbert, Lucky Lad 8-1 Burn, Carton Pierre 8-1 Ringstead, Crushed Glass 7-10 F. Black.

The Race.—Nabob was responsible for a break away. When they were released Nabob took a flying start and led for a brief space only. He rapidly dropped back and after a furlong was racing inconspicuously. Discobolus now set the pace to Ormiston, Foreman, Crushed Glass, Belle Syme and Mist. Scandalous brought up the rear. Past the half mile Crushed Glass was in front of Ormiston. Foreman and Discobolus. Round the turn Ormiston drew out and won comfortably from Foreman by 1 length, 1½ lengths between second and third, ¾ length third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 39. Rs. 49/8 and Rs. 69/8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28/8. Places Rs. 21/8, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 23/8.

Favourite.—Mr. Eve's bracket.

Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II. Distance 9 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr P G Singhanee's RAKINGS 8-8 Morris 1
Mr. Heath's JOVIAL 8-1 Clarke 2
Mr. T M Taddeus' STORMONT 9-6 Burn 3
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's CYLVERN 8-5, Buckley 4

Not Run: Dugald Dalgetty.

Also Ran.—Sauce 9-11 Perkins, On Leave 9-10 Audas, Bold Danby 9-9 A C Walker, Catchup 9-4 McPherson, Pomme Anna 8-12 Herbert, Wood Harmony 8-11 Huxley, Lady Rita 8-5 Barnett, Marby 8-1 Townsend, Dayspring 7-11 Harrison.

The Race.—Lady Rita stood off and took no part in the race. Rakings was the quickest away and led from Bold Danby, Pomme Anna, Catchup and Wood Harmony. Cylvern was racing in the bunch while Jovial brought up the rear. At "six" Rakings held a slight lead from Bold Danby, Pomme Anna and Wood Harmony. Nearing the fourth furlong Wood Harmony showed out in front of Rakings, Pomme Anna, Stormont and Bold Danby. Rakings assumed command when the negotiated the turn and successfully held off a strong challenge from Jovial near home by 1 length. The same distance between second and third, same third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 54 1/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46/8. Places Rs. 19. Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 24.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13-8. Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 19-8.

Favourite.—Catchup.

Trainer:—T Harrison.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I. Distance 9 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division.

Mr. Eve's MOONSHINER 8-10 G. Smith ... 1
Mrs. F. S. H. Perera's DALKESTER 9-0 Morris 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia's MADELINA 8-5 Buckley 3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNA-KUMARI 8-10 McQuade 4

Not run: French Briar, Discobolus.

Also Ran:—Eggesford 8-13 Bowley, Belle Voyageuse II 8-7 Audas, Lomond Hills —: McPherson, Starboard 8-1 Townsend, Marmion 8-0 Aldridge, My Realm 7-13 Harrison.

The Race.—A good start saw Dalkester the first away followed by Lomond Hills and Marmion. At "seven" Lomond Hills assumed command her nearest attendants being Dalkester, Krishnakumari, Starboard and Moonshiner. Madelina was racing in the bunch at this stage. Lomond Hills was still in front at the sixth furlong, the next in order being Krishnakumari, Moonshiner, Dalkester and Madeline with Belle Voyageuse out of it. Approaching the turn Krishnakumari forged ahead and brought Lomond Hills, Moonshiner, Dalkester and Madelina into the straight. An exciting finish between Moonshiner and Dalkester resulted in the former gaining the verdict by a head, a neck away finished Madelina who made a strong rush near home. A short head third and fourth.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 75-8. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 13 and 12-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6-8.

Favourite.—Madelina.

Trainer.—J. Robinson.

THE BOMBAY DERBY. Distance about 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For Arabs in 1st and 2nd Divisions. W. reduced 12lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1922 of a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once 4 lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. Winners of flat races since the above date of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 7lbs; Rs. 12,000 or over 10 lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. Mark's VAZIRULMULK 8-13 Morris ... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' MIKADO 9-7 McPherson 2
Mr. Eve's KHUNDIL 9-7 Bowley 3
Mr. Abdulla Mana's ADWAN 9-0 Buckley ... 4

Not Run: Rarity and Kadir Hajaz.

Also Ran:—Mandil 9-7 A C Walker, Faithful 7-12 G. Smith, Joyous 8-12 Hardy, Khayum 8-9 Clarke, Nassim 8-2 S Black, Nata 8-5 Perkins.

The Race.—When they came past the Members' stand, Mandil was leading from Khundil, Faithful, Mikado, Adwan and Joyous with Khayum tailing off the field. The seventh furlong saw Mandil doing the pace from Joyous, Faithful, Mikado, Adwan and Khundil, Vazirulmulk was racing in the bunch. At "five" Joyous wrested command from Mandil who petered away at this stage. Faithful was running second, Mikado third and Adwan fourth. Joyous led them into the straight where Mikado drew out and looked a winner. Vazirulmulk challenged opposite the grand stand and a great race home saw Mikado go under by a neck, 3/4 length separated second and third, a short head third and fourth.

Time.—2min. 48 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 223-8. Places Rs. 29. Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 34-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 15. Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 15.

Favourite.—Mikado.

Trainer.—Cumberully.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla. Rs. 23,000 from the Fund, Winner Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000. third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr A. E Ezekraum's ORANGE WILLIAM 10-13 Morris 1
Mr. Eve's PLYMOUTH ROCK 8-7 G Smith 2
Mr. Eve's THE COUNT 8-7 A C Walker ... 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s WASP 7-5 Clarke 4

Not run: Rackle.

Also Ran:—Swithin 7-13 Townsend, Solo Bridge 7-7 McQuade, Entailed 7-7 Purtoosingh, Joe's Luck 7-7 F Black, Canterbury Lamb 7-5 Harrison, White Week 6-12 S. Black.

The Race:—An indifferent start. Whit Week took a flying start and led by a couple of lengths from Plymouth Rock, Solo Bridge, Swithin, The Count and Joe's Luck, Orange William brought up the others. At "six" Solo Bridge was racing clear of Whit Week, Plymouth Rock, The Count, Joe's Luck and Orange William. The first two dropped out at the turn where Orange William worked up. In the run home Orange William won with a lot in hand by 1 length. Plymouth Rock made a strong bid near home and finished 3/4 length in front of The Count who was also travelling well, ½ length between third and fourth.

Time.—1 mins. 37 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-8. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 30 and Rs. 16-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11-8. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 9.

Favourite.—Orange William.

Trainer.—J. E. Malone.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Distance 6 Fur. 41 yds.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's FILLE D'Or 8-1 Barnett 1
Mr. Eve's FLAMING ORB 9-7 A C Walker 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's KASER GIRL 7-3 McQuade 3
Mr. T M Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 6-12 B. Black 4

Also Ran:—Eddy 8-6 G. Smith, Owen Roe 8-8 Burn, Scyphius, 8-3 Aldridge, Husky 7-12 Townsend, Light Jester 7-8 Morris, Very Little 7-0 Harrison, Joy Girl 6-7 S. Black.

The Race.—Scyphius and Joy Girl played up at the post and delayed the start. As soon as the barrier ascended Eddy dashed to the front and made play from Joy Girl, Flaming Orb, Husky, Kaser Girl and Fille d'Or. Light Jester moved out slowly and was out of it. The third furlong saw Eddy leading from Flaming Orb, Kaser Girl, Joy Girl and Fille d'Or. Flaming Orb challenged Kaser Girl up the straight but Fille d'Or came through to score easily by 4 length, 3/4 length separated second and third, Goldgainer was a late fourth 1½ lengths behind.

Time.—1min. 14 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 18-8; Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 26-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38-8. Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 13-8.

Favourite.—Flaming Orb.

Trainer.—J. E. Malone.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's SUN SPRAY 8-9 Barnett 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's KITCHENER 7-12 S. Black 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's KANDINAVA 8-3 Burn 3
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's PEACH BITTER 8-9 Herbert 4

Not run: Trafalgar, Kadir Hajaz.

Also Ran:—Commander 8-13 Bowley, Mahir 8-12 Townsend, White Boy 8-10 Morris, Silver Cloud 8-9 Audas, Bismark 8-8 Sheldon, Mashur 8-6 McQuade, Zaidan 8-4 Clarke, Sahoo 8-4 Buckley, Mighty 8-3 McPherson, Sinnan 7-12 F Marsh, Butterfly 7-8 Harrison.

The Race.—There was a false start. Kandinava raced as far as the Second Enclosure before Burn could stop him. Sinnan also raced for a furlong. When they were eventually sent away, Kandinava led by lengths from Mighty, Mahir, Peach Bitter, Kitchener and Commander. Sun Spray and Mashur were badly away and raced in the rear for a few furlongs. There was no change in this order till they neared the turn where Sun Spray improved his position. Kitchener drew level with Kandinava and the two were fighting out the issue when Sun Spray passed them an easy winner by a length, 1 length between second and third, 1½ lengths third and fourth.

Time.—1 min 23 3/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37-8. Places Rs. 18 Rs. 39 and Rs. 33.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 19.

Favourite.—Sun Spray.

Trainer.—J. E Malone.

FEW FROM TURF EXPERT'S CARDS.

Advan Rs. 3-8; Rabes—80
Zirazum 106. 1-8 Amanra 120
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ETC. ETC. ETC.

To the Advantage of Regular Clients.
Recoup your loss by commencing from
NEXT SATURDAY.
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PRESIDENCY TENNIS.

WEDNESDAY'S KEEN CONTESTS.

Wednesday's fixtures in the Bombay Presidency attracted great attention as the tournament is approaching conclusion In the third of the men's singles Kolhoff went up to three set against Khardekar while the latter with Samarth gave a stout fight to the Poona pair Rangaswami and Gore in the third round of the doubles. The much looked-for contest between Rangaswami and Raja Iyer could not be played for want of light.

Mrs. Row and Wagle had to fight hard to win against Mrs. Cooper and Gonsalvis. They are now in the final while Mrs. Portlock by beating Lady Tata also entered the final.

Rangaswami and Gore have both given a good account of themselves and their game in the next round will be a keen struggle with Ittit and Mehta who surprised the Prince of Limbdi and Liladhar recently.

Raja Iyer vs. Rangaswami will be the stand attraction to-day.

The following are the results of Wednesday's matches:—

SINGLES.

3rd round.—Kolhoff beat Khardekar 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

DOUBLES.

3rd round.—Rangaswami and Gore beat Khardekar and Samarth 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Clayton beat Miss Mahoney 6—2, 6—3.
Mrs. Portlock beat Lady Tata 6—4, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Mrs. Cooper and Gonsalvis 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1, Raja Iyer vs. Rangaswami at 4 p.m. followed by Gonsalvis and Kolhoff vs. Bhadkamkar and Mehta.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. BEAT RANGERS 3—0.

The Rangers were only able to turn out eight men to their match against the B. B. & C. I. Railway on Wednesday when they had to acknowledge defeat to the tune of three goals. There was nothing much in the game the hockey being of a standard which would have done credit to a team placed particularly low in the second division league table. Considering the fact that they had only eight players to deal with the B.B. should have scored at least six goals but their forwards showed a profound reluctance to move, preferring to stand with hand on hip and watch the oposing goalie clearing up the field. In the first half Aquino opened the scoring and Francis added the second goal. Phillips scored the third goal in the second half.

B. B. & C. I. Ry.—Mitchell; Fox and Gobriel; Johannes, Green and Gerard; Phillips, Francis, Aquino, Fairman and Shambulingam.

Rangers.—La Touche; Cantam and Marshall; Gale, H. Powell, M. Powell, Z. Sequeira and P. Sequeira.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Duff.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 9.

The most interesting game seen so far in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played this evening between the B. B. R. F. A. from Bombay and the 1st Bn. King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry. The visitors adopted a short passing game in opposition to long passes, supplemented by vigorous hustling tactics, of the Regiment. For the first five minutes the R. F. A. confined the ball to the Shrops territory, but they were soon hustled out of it and rushing the ball down Lt. Grover had a shot at goal but missed. However, before it could be cleared Wesley smacked it into the net, thus scoring the first goal for the home-side. For the next ten or twenty minutes the visitors had an anxious time but thanks to the excellent play of their goalkeeper supplemented by that of Thonber and Gabrel the backs were able to avert further disaster till the whistle blew half time.

Score:—

K. S. L. I. ..... 1 goal.
B. B. R. F. A. ..... Nil.

The Gunners soon settled down in the second half but still continued their short passing and soft tapping tactics till their inside right getting possession centred nicely and Lynn in a flash beat the Shrop goalie and put his side on level terms. The Regimental forwards were soon away and the R. F. A. backs were again called on to defend their charge for a brief spell. When they had cleared the R. F. A. forwards put in a nice bit of work which enabled Ford to feed Lynn in the shooting circle and this player sent in a hot shot which the Shrop's goalie, though he tried hard, failed to keep out. The Regiment realising the situation began to hustle in earnest and soon some lively scrimmages followed in front of the Gunners' charge. In one of these Wesley got an opening and sent in the equalizing goal amid much excitement. Only two minutes remained, and in that short time the Bombay side could not get ahead again though they were very near doing it when the whistle went.

Extra time followed, but in spite of their best efforts neither side was able to score and the tie will have to be replayed.

Score:—

King's Shropshire L. I. ..... 2 goals.
5th. B. Bde. R.F.A. (A.F.I.) ... 2 goals.

BENGAL OLYMPIC GAMES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Finals in half-mile and three-mile races, held under the auspices of the Bengal Olympic Association were decided to-day. In either event the number of competitors was distinctly poor. In half-mile race Mr. B. B. Rudra of St. Xavier's College came in first in two minutes and 12 4/5 seconds and was followed by Mr. G. Seal of Mohanbagan and J. Walker of Durhem Light Infantry. In three-mile contest H. King of Durham Light Infantry was first, Phla Singh of Mohanbagan second. Winners time was 16 minutes 21 3/5 seconds. Well-known long distance runner Mirza Beg of Armenian College was absentee.—(A.P.)

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the Scottish League to-day Rangers beat Dundee by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

PRESENT SITUATION AND PARSIS.

MR. NARIMAN'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association there will be a public lecture on Saturday (the 14th instant) at 5-30 p.m. at the Framji Cawasji Hall (Dhobi-Talao when Mr. Khurshed Nariman, M. L. C. will deliver an address on "The Present Situation and the Parsis."

MR. TAIRSEE SUES TRAMWAY CO.

ALLEGED CHARGING OF EXCESS FARE

A record suit, so far as the amount involved was considered, came for hearing before Mr. Indramal Brijmohanlal, Additional Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on Wednesday. In this suit Mr. L. R. Tairsee sued the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., for the recovery of annas two being the excess of half an anna per ticket on the four tickets he purchased on 2nd August last for journey between Ballard Pier to Tank Bunder.

The case was, however, postponed by consent as the matter under discussion on the same subject had been referred by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., to arbitration it being understood that none of the parties in the present suit are bound by the decision of the arbitrators.

Mr. A. S. Davar, pleader, appeared for Mr. L. R. Tairsee; while Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, represented the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ltd.

The case is postponed to 16th April.

INCREASED TARIFF.

CORPORATION'S LIABILITY.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

The Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the payment of excess customs duty on materials imported for sections II and III of the Tansa Completion Works. The revised estimate for the works were Rs. 2,08,03,572 in respect of these sections, and no separate provision was made therein for meeting Messrs. Braithwaite and Co.'s claims, which were presented from time to time, on account of the increase in the tarrif. The report stated:

"The Sub-Committee understand that in July 1921, when tenders were received for Sections II and III of the Tansa Completion Works, the customs duty on steel plates and materials for pipes other than plates was 2½ per cent. and was included by Messrs Braithwaite and Co., in the rate tendered by them. Subsequently the duty was increased to 10 per cent. and remained so until it was further increased to per cent. 25 by the New Tariff Act. The excess customs duty due to the aforesaid variations in the rates of duty has been worked out at Rs. 19,08,979. The Sub-Committee have satisfied themselves that neither this amount nor any portion thereof can be met out of the provision for Contingencies as the liabilities already incurred and to be incurred against the grant are estimated to amount to Rs. 15,65,970. They beg therefore to recommend that the Commissioner's proposal be approved and sanctioned be given to a separate provision amounting to Rs. 19,08,979 under the heading "Excess Customs Duty" being made in the revised estimate for Sections II and III of the Tansa Completion Works to meet the expenditure in question."

The report was approved and adopted together with the recommendations contained therein and was forwarded to the Corporation for sanction.

COMPROMISE SUGGESTED.

The Commissioner had written that the completion of Sections II and III of the Tansa Completion Works was delayed by reason of a dispute as to clause 46 of the draft contract, under which the Corporation were made liable to pay for all increased cost on account of customs duty, and landing charges etc, in respect of materials actually in any of the items stated in the schedule. The contractors contended that the Corporation were also liable to pay for such increase in the cost of the tools and plant with which the pipe line was being fabricated at Mulund as might be due to the same causes. The contractors had also to be paid the recent increased duty on steel, so far as Kasheli Bridge was concerned.

The Municipal Solicitors were of the opinion that if the contract had been signed the claim would not be maintainable at law, but they advised that in the existing circumstances it might not be desirable to take up to strict a position. The Commissioner was not satisfied that that view was entirely correct in face of the wording of the clause "should such rates be for any reason whatsoever increased the additional excesses thereby incurred by the contractor shall be debited to and paid by the Corporation." Much of the machinery and plant was specially imported for this contract and was perishable and completely used up on the work.

Continuing the Commissioner said: "This consideration at one time induced me to think it would be proper for the Corporation to pay the enhanced cost of such plant only as would be used up during the contract or have no special use or value for work other than the Contract and I actually attempted to have a list of such plant made with the object of settlement on these lines. This however was found to be impracticable and the Managing Directors of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. have now requested me either to submit the matter to arbitration or to compromise the claim by agreeing that the Corporation should pay half of the extra cost involved. It is estimated that the total amount involved is about Rs. 1 lakh. It is undoubtedly desirable to avoid a reference to arbitration, if possible, and on the whole I am disposed to consider that it would be equitable and proper to agree to pay half the extra cost involved limiting the amount to Rs. 50,000 as the maximum payable. I request the early orders of the Standing Committee in the matter. If the proposal is approved it will not be necessary to consider the question of altering the wording of clause 46 of the draft contract."

The question was referred to a Sub-Committee for report.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
F. C. Banaji anniversary celebration, F. C. Institute, Dhobi Talao, 11-30 to 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

S.S. "Devenha" with English Mails due at 12 noon.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

The S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
1st day, 5th session of the Trade Union Congress, Poibavdi, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 15.

2nd day of 5th sessions of Trade Union Congress, Poibavdi, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

Unveiling Ceremony of Sir Dinshaw Wacha's Portrait, Convocation Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Commonwealth of India Bill," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

Millowners' Association Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m., H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to preside.

FREE PRESS OF INDIA.

The office of the Free Press of India has been removed to the premises of the "Advocate of India" (2nd floor), Dalal Street, Fort with effect from the 7th inst.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).

An ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. W. T. Wren will lecture on "Recent Development in the Construction of Safes and Strong Rooms". The meeting is open to the public.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th February, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 11th February, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	9	nil
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	1	nil
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 97.
Total mortality this day last year 107.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Shinsei Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday noon, the 14th inst.

The Clan line S.S. "Hydaspers" arrived at Suez in the evening of 9th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 8th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 8th March.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. B. Institute, Hornby Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m.

STATE BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The State Ball at Government House, Bombay, comes off to-day (Thursday). Rules for entry and departure for the information of the guests will be found in our advertisement column in a notification issued by the Commissioner of Police.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S PORTRAIT.

The Sir Dinshaw Wacha Memorial Committee have decided to have a portrait of Sir Dinshaw hung in the Convocation Hall of Bombay University. The unveiling ceremony will take place on Monday, 16th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY DR. BESANT.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "The Commonwealth of India Bill" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, on Tuesday, (the 17th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION DINNER.

A dinner will be held on Monday, 23rd inst. at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Bombay Millowners' Association. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will be the guest of the evening.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The second annual general meeting of the Peasance mill women workers' C. C. Society, Ltd., of the Currimbhoy Institute will be held to-day (Thursday) at 12 noon in the Reading Department of the mills when the balance sheet of the Society for the last year will be adopted, profits will be distributed and a new managing committee for the ensuing year will be elected. Mr. Abdullabhoy Karim, manager of the mills will preside.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday, the 12th inst. at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV, Wave length 387 metres:—

One step—"Wemblying to Wembly". Fox Trot—"Spain". Fox Trot—"Do it for me". Waltz—Old Fashioned Waltz. One step—All Scotch. Fox Trot—"Why worry." Waltz—"Memory Lane". Fox Trot—"Josephine."

Extras if time permits.—News Bulletin.

FRAMJI COWASJI BANAJI ANNIVERSARY DAY.

On the anniversary day of the late Seth Framji Cowasji Banaji the doyen of the Parsi Community, falling to-day (Thursday), 500 Parsi boys and girls of poor classes will be fed at the Banaji Fire Temple and under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public gathering will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, in the Hall of the Wellington Cinema Hall, Dhobi Talao, from 1-30 to 4-30 when the children will be entertained by devotional music and songs, followed by a short lecture by Mr. B. C. Banaji and a free Cinema show where all are cordially invited.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN RY. WORKSHOPS

In the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Work-shops at Parel there are over 7,000 men working in various departments who have got to put in a large number of hours of continuous work. Though there is arrangement made for the supply of water in the shop yet whenever some accident takes place and the pipe in the neighbourhood with which connection is established with the pipe in the work-shop bursts there is no supply of water for hours together. Hardship like this has been suffered sometimes for over 24 hours. Only last Tuesday the pipe stopped working and all the 7,000 men had to undergo pangs of thirst for 30 hours consecutively. Especially in hot days such sudden stoppage becomes a veritable calamity. Mr. Jhabvala the Hon. Secretary of the Workmen's Association has made a strong complaint to the authorities on behalf of the men and has stated that prompt measures should be taken before any possible death taken place. It is hoped that Mr. Jhabvala's representation will be given immediate attention to by the authorities.

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents of "The Bombay Chronicle, whose statements of account upto 31 December, 1924, are in arrears are hereby informed that if these are not received before the 15th instant, their agency will be discontinued without further notice.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1925.

THE DELHI FRAY.

On Tuesday, the Nationalists in the Assembly gave the Government a further instalment of educative hammering, but the course was interrupted by two Madras veterans who recommended a truce and arranged for a little breathing time to the Government. In the debate on Mr. Patel's Bill repealing certain laws of unblessed origin, Sir Alexander Muddiman seemed nearly exhausted and he had to put forward bench men like Messrs. Denys Bray, Moir and Hudson to carry on the fray. They threw some damp squibs against the bombardment of the Nationalists and their frantic defence was tottering when Mr. Rangachari and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer intervened. The friendly motion of Mr. Rangachari to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, Sir Alexander Muddiman affected not to appreciate. When Sir Sivaswamy moved the postponement of the discussion, Mr. Jinnah put a pointed question to the Home Member. Mr. Jinnah enquired whether the Government were opposed to every one of the measures included in Mr. Patel's repealing Bill. The Home Member replied: "I am—as at present advised". A little time for sober reflection may enable the Home Member to return to the Assembly better-advised, and we hope when issue is joined again, he will have something to declare by way of compliance with popular opinion. He strongly opposed the introduction of the Bill and he has contested the proposal that it should be sent to a Select Committee. Mr. Rangachari having withdrawn his motion for referring it to a Select Committee, the career of Mr. Patel's Bill remains clear and unimpeded. If his supporters do not flinch at the last moment, the Bill will be passed by the Assembly and the Government will have to exploit the Upper House for its rejection. For the present, the Assembly is the arena of the fight and a vivid demonstration of the popular will is necessary and opportune.

In argument, Government spokesmen have been beaten and bruised; though vanquished they argued a while, but the moral significance of the rout is patent. Sir Alexander Muddiman played upon the intimate chord of self-interest when he told the M. L. A's that on the rejection of Mr. Patel's Bill "depended your life and my life and the whole of the social fabric". The Nationalists received the terrific warning about life and death and national dissolution, with contemptuous indulgence; indeed, the piling up of rhetorical exaggerations serves to expose the hollowness of official contentions. Indians are more concerned about the safety of India's social fabric than any bird of passage, and they are perfectly convinced that the Regulation III and its cognate counterparts are useful not for the preservation of their social fabric but for the maintenance of the bureaucratic fabric which is an outrage and an anachronism. The bureaucrat, having lost his instinct of respect for the Indian, has become the posturing libertine of repression, and he wants us not only to bear the burden of illicit measures but also to appreciate the expedients of his over-stay. Mr. Hudson wondered whether the Bombay Regulation, being a dead letter, required to be repealed. If it is a dead letter, he should not miss it when repealed. But he little realises that Indians are by experience convinced of the capacity of officialdom to exhume things when caprice leads it to regard such an unholy measure convenient against the agitator. The abuse of the Defence of India Act and Regulation III is a standing refutation of the official plea for trust. So liable is the bureaucrat to panic and so unscrupulous is he when excited that not even the life of a dumb animal can be safely trusted to his executive discretion. Mr. Hudson may find the fact distasteful, but a law which is obnoxious deserves to go if only to protect the irresponsible official from temptation. Mr. Denys Bray described the utility of Regulation III of Bengal and quoted the capture of Abdul Karim, the Afghan Pretender. The Repressive Laws Committee too appreciated the fact that it had originally been meant for offences relating to the Frontier, but for one Abdul Karim there have been scores of Indians imprisoned without trial under cover of that law. Mr. Bray said it was necessary for India's "international relations"; but the arrest of police-suspects without trial can hardly be interpreted as the international affairs of a province, and that is what it has been used for. Government have power for the extradition and expulsion of undesirable foreigners and if they want more powers for that specific purpose the Legislature would readily pass the necessary enactment. The retention, however, of a measure nominally meant for international obligations and profusely abused for police short-cuts, cannot be allowed. But Mr. Bray wants a law for all occasions of bureaucratic petulance Mr. T. E. Moir of Madras out-braved Mr. Bray. In the course of a lugubrious speech he drew upon that providential occurrence, the Moplah affair, which was a landslide due to bureaucratic incompetence. He argued the advantages of the Madras Regulation and asked if the House could guarantee that similar conditions would not recur. The House cannot do anything of the kind as long as the system which precipitated Moplah discontent in ugly form persevered in the land; but surely the House can guarantee the grant of special power in an emergency and would not tolerate the theory that the country is continually on the verge of emergencies. The Governor-General has reserve powers and when the Moplah Ordinance was issued by the Viceroy it was recognised that he had deviated into the legitimate use of his personal authority. Mr. Moir's logic is reared on insolent distrust. There should be an end to the system of blank-cheques and Mr. Patel's Bill is meant for honest, straightforward administration.

The other Bill of Mr. Patel for the abolition of racial distinctions in the Criminal Procedure was scotched through the defection of the Independent Party. The Delhi corespondent of the "Times of India" stated yesterday that several Swarajists joined Mr. Darcy Lindsay in his motion that the discussion of the Bill should be adjourned *sine die;* but it is, of course, a propagandist falsehood for the benefit of guilible club-men. The Bill has been put aside through the erratic voting of the Independents who forswore their solidarity and independence. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas seems to have indulged in a frenzied diatribe against the objects of the Bill, and Pandit Nehru had to give him a timely castigation for defaulting over a vital measure. The object of the measure is to regularise the system of trials in India and to eliminate racialism in criminal procedure. We cannot imagine how any self-respecting Indian can take exception to such a measure. Neither Sir Sivaswamy nor Sir Purshottamdas could, however, screw up their prudential courage to the pitch of supporting the Bill. Among Independents, Messrs. Jinnah, Ramachandra Rao and Harischandrai Vishindas stood by the principle of the Bill. If the two noble knights felt any qualms they could have moved for reference to a Select Committee and maintained their adherence to the principle of equal treatment. The conduct of Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Rangachariar was of the fearful and wonderful order. Sir Hari Singh was the author of the Reciprocity Bill before his elevation to the ancient order of chivalry; and the inconsistency between the bellicose Commoner and the belted Knight is remarkable, to put it mildly. In 1922 Dr. Gour said in his minute, as a member of the Racial Distinctions Committee, that "the compromise embodied in the Report will not ensure racial equality but tend rather to perpetuate racial inequality". Has his dip in the Honours tub completely washed away that opinion? If he had had a grain of consistency and due regard for his self-respect he would have welcomed Mr. Patel's Bill, but both he and Mr. Rangachari sat on the fence in portly combination. Mr. Rangachari attitude is inscrutable. When in 1921, Mr. Samarth brought the question of racial distinctions in the Assembly, Mr. Rangachari amended the resolution before the House. The amendment was accepted and the object of the Committee was declared to be "to remove finally all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offence." Mr. Rangachari wrote a separate criticism of the "compromise" in the Report. It is therefore the more interesting to see him perform so neat a somersault. It is unfortunate that Indians should have lent their votes for the indefinite postponement of a reform honourable to themselves and just to others; but we always suffer by our own hands.

THE SCHOOL OF ART

Sympathy, hope and the desire to encourage what has been rightly recognized as a movement of immense possibilities were apparent in the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor at the exhibition of students' work of the School of Art on Tuesday. The School of Arts and Crafts must, he said, "play its part of Alma Mater in the Presidency to all aspirants who wish to tread the difficult path of Art." He hopes to see in the School "a continuance of ideas of fusion for the fine arts which, of old, made Painter, Sculptor and Architect mutually helpful to one another." He is, moreover, not unaware of the position the School occupies in the history of institutions that have been constantly endeavouring to impart instruction to all those who aspire to take up the uncertain but noble career of art. He fully supports the proposal for the *Prix de Delhi* which emanated from this city and its "Parent Art School in India." His Excellency's speech is thus greatly helpful. It is helpful in two ways. It helps to define the School's position inside and outside the Presidency and it helps to define the ideals and the necessity for unity between arts and crafts, and, therefore, between the different branches of art instruction. The ideals for a permanent art renaissance must be expressed and evolved by the co-ordinating influence and activities directed from the School, if it is to play its natural role of Alma Mater in the Presidency and its historic part as the "Parent Art School in India." It is not clear, however, that the true importance and the full magnitude of of the problems briefly referred to by His Excellency and Capt. Gladstone Solomon are realised by the Government of this Presidency. It is difficult to know what precisely is their position, for instance, in regard to the *Prix de Delhi*. The discussion in the Council of State on the proposals for encouragement to Indian art explained at Wembley seems to suggest that the Government of Bombay have as yet found no incentive to bestir themselves in behalf of the proposal which has the "full support" of His Excellency. Similarly the "gradual elucidation" of problems of national architecture mentioned in His Excellency's speech involves closer examination of the nature of the information on the subject supplied to him. If the Government, moreover, do look to the School of Art for guidance on Art Education they should find no difficulty whatever to withdraw their gratuitous abolition of Free-hand from the elementary and intermediate examination which has provoked the legitimate resentment of all those who are competent to think about the future of Indian art and to understand the inherited art instincts of the people.

It is easy to interpret His Excellency's assurance as a guarantee that the natural aspirations of the people will be satisfied. But past experience has shown that if the sympathy, hope and the sincere desire to assist the artists, evident in His Excellency's speech, are not maintained by the determination which insight into the problems and their full magnitude creates, they will lose significance. And, the encouraging phrases will be emptied of their contents by the skill of the officials whose gift for inventing imaginary "practical" problems none who knows their habits would care to dispute. There are other questions of art education referred to in the speeches delivered on Tuesday which deserve careful scrutiny. We, however, consider as of the utmost importance, for the moment, the fact that public opinion fully recognises the importance and value of the demands for stabilized growth and development of Indian art and is not at all inclined to take interest in the petty "clash" between officials. The Government ought to know that the "clash" is of their own seeking. His Excellency's support and sympathy and their persistent popular demands should not be allowed to be reduced to the absurd level of the "clash" between officials. They must be translated into proper action. They cannot await the pleasure or the convenience of the officials whose sole occupation is, usually, the invention of imaginary difficulties or the championship of interested colleagues.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Lytton's Complaint.

Having taken upon his own heroic shoulders the disinterested and onerous burden of looking after the political well-being of Bengal, Lord Lytton is asking Bengalees to concentrate their energies on social work. As the professional Sherlock Holmeses of Calcutta are safeguarding popular liberties and facilitating constitutional advance, let them take to slum-visiting and holding baby weeks. Evidently His Excellency has become so used to being worried by the energetic opposition of the politically-minded Bengalees that he feels surprised and disappointed that social workers do not trouble him. Lord Lytton complains that his English experience made him expect something entirely different in this respect. But the grievance, like the contrast, is not to be carried beyond the sphere of what is amiably called social "service" as distinguished from political agitation which for some inexplicable reason is supposed by His Excellency to be organised on "party lines" even when it has the common goal of national emancipation. As for social organisation, His Excellency seems to ignore the elements of which social energy is composed—national freedom, economic autonomy, educational advance. From Gokhale, who pleaded for educational progress, to Mr. Joshi, who wants beneficial labour legislation or the temperance reformer who desires a clean excise policy, every social worker realises the value of governmental sympathy when it comes to the question of expenditure or of antagonising vested interests.

Individualistic India.

But His Excellency not content with being a twentieth century Samuel Smiles tried to be also profoundly philosophic. With his peculiar genius for indulging in bold generalisations that brought him in an awkward fix with disastrous results on a previous occasion, Lord Lytton now proclaims that "organisation was foreign to the Indian mind", since the Indian was essentially individualistic. But this time His Excellency is careful to record his new impression of "national characteristics"—not of women, but of all India—"humbly and tentatively" lest his vigilant opponents ascribe to him any feeling of disregard for the Indian impulse of charity. But His Excellency's latest generalisation overlooks the existence of the ancient corporate life of India and of the socialistic, almost communistic, features of Indian social polity such as the joint family system which made unnecessary the poor law or the old age pensions or State insurance. If Indians have lost the art of organisation and co-operation, the reason is not traceable to any metaphysical source of character but to the political enslavement of India which deprives them of the opportunity of spontaneous initiative and concerted endeavour. So long have Indians worked under and for the British that they have forgotten how to work for themselves. Only ultimate power can teach them the intelligent adaptation of means to ends, which is the secret of organisation, not the pious sentiments of satraps.

Railway Advisory Committees.

Advisory Committees have been attached to the Railway Companies. These Committees meet every month and the authorities of the Companies concerned religiously vouchsafe to the public the important information that certain questions are discussed by the Committees. But the public is not informed either about the nature of the discussion in the Committees or the decision arrived at by them. Recently the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee, for instance, discussed the questions of removing a portion of the Carnac Bunder Goods Yard to Wadi Bunder, of quadrupling the lines from Borivli to Grant Road and of the terminal station for long distance traffic. These are questions which vitally affect the interests of the commercial community and the convenience of the passengers who are entitled to know if and how their views are represented in the Committees. The public have, of course, no illusions about the powers of the Committees, constituted as they are at present. But such as they are, their usefulness depends entirely on the extent to which their doings are brought under public scrutiny.

NEW BERAR LAND REVENUE CODE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The publication of the Draft of the Berar Land Revenue Code in the Central Provinces Gazette seems to have attracted little notice not only of the educated land-holding classes in Berar but even of their accredited representatives in the Local Council, who are supposed to be very vigilant in watching the interest of their electors in their respective constituencies. As it is no subject should have claimed their attention more than this as it affects not only 80 per cent of its population—Berar being primarily an agricultural province—but also its general well-being and prosperity. A careful study of the provisions in the new Code will disclose that amongst the various changes that are ought to be introduced in it is to be found provision of very far-reaching importance in Section 96. It embodies and also seeks to give legislative sanction to what are considered by the Government to be "the principles of land revenue" which are to guide "in determining the fair assessment on agricultural land."

These principles as laid down in the Section are:

"(3) Regard shall be had to the value of the land for the purpose for which it is held.

(4) Where an improvement has been effected in any holding held for the purpose of agriculture by or at the expense of any holder thereof, and the land revenue payable on such land has not been increased at any previous assessment by reason of such improvement the fair assessment on such land shall be fixed as if such improvement had not been made.

(5) Except for special reasons to be approved in each case by the Governor-in-Council no increase in the fair assessment on land held for the purpose of agriculture shall be imposed in excess of the following scale, namely:—

(a) on a survey number—one hundred per centum;

(b) on the total fair assessment of a village—sixty-six per centum;

(c) on the total fair assessment of a group thirty-five per centum."

Popular Voice Ignored.

It is this part of the Code that will have to run the gauntlet of the most severe criticism both of public opinion and of our Berar M.L.C.'s when it will be referred to their committee under the "Berar Legislation Rules." The Government seems to have no choice left to itself but to put these principles of revenue settlement on the statute book in view of the remarks of the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament appointed to consider the Government of India Bill that "the Committee are impressed by the objections raised by many witnesses to the manner in which certain classes of taxation can be laid upon the people of India by executive action without, in some cases, any statutory limitation of the rates and, in other cases, any adequate prescription by statute of the methods of assessment. They consider that the imposition of new burdens should be gradually brought more within the purview of the Legislature. And in particular, without expressing any judgment on the question whether the land revenue is a rent or tax, they advise that the process of revising the land revenue assessments ought to be brought under closer regulation by statute as soon as possible.

(Continued on page 8).

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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TURKEY PERFECTLY JUSTIFIED

EXPULSION OF PATRIARCH

AGA KHAN URGES NON-INTERVENTION.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 11.

His Highness the Aga Khan, interviewed in regard to the recent development in Turkey and Greece due to the removal of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople, said, when he left Europe there was no such development. But he considered Turkey perfectly justified and, in fact, bound to remove the Patriarch in that he was more a Greek Nationalist. And, even if he were a religious functionary, after the separation of religious from secular authority in their own institutions, the Turkish Government could not be expected to tolerate any other such religious functionaries there. He said it was a domestic question for Turkey herself and not one which would justify interference by the League of Nations or any other Power. He felt that Turkey should receive full support not only of whole Islam but of fair minded people of the whole world.

MR. HUGHES SUGGESTS NON-INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

In a letter to Senator Fetcher, Mr. Hughes expresses the opinion that it will be inappropriate to intervene in the Turco-Greek dispute over the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople, which is a controversy between the two Governments concerning the interpretation of the Treaty to which the United States were not a party.

The Senate Department has instructed its representatives at Athens and Constantinople to report to Government on the developments consequent upon the expulsion of the Patriarch.—Reuter.

QUESTION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the House of Lords, replying to the Archbishop of Canterbury who raised the question of the Turkish expulsion of the Oecumenical Patriarch from Constantinople, Lord Curzon said that Government was of opinion that the matter was emphatically one which the parties concerned ought to settle themselves. Government who were in absolute accord with the various Allies regarding it would exert influence towards securing a peaceful settlement.—Reuter.

COTTON SPINNERS WORKING HOURS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester has announced that it is necessary that a majority should be obtained for the proposal to reduce the working hours in mills spinning American cotton from 39½ to 35 a week with effect from February 16th.—Reuter.

A PRINCE LAMED FOR LIFE

GUN-SHOT ACCIDENT TO PATIALA'S SON

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

A Patiala message states that the Maharaja of Patiala's second son met with a serious gun-shot accident on Monday evenning at Bhupinder Sagar which necessitated the amputation of his right foot under Major Bott and Colonel Broomes's advice.—(A. P.)

GUJERAT MAIL.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED

The District Traffic Superintendent Bulsar wires:—Through communication was restored on double line at 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday.)—(A. P.)

COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY NOTES.

TRIVANDRUM CONSPIRATORS PUNISHED.

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The District and Sessions Judge of Trivandrum has disposed of a case in which fifteen persons belonging to different parts of Trivandrum were charged with having conspired to counterfeit currency notes of hundred rupees denomination. In the course of the prosecution it was shown that the accused printed a good number of hundred rupee notes and circulated them. A Roman Catholic priest who received a forged note informed the Police who arrested the accused. After a trial lasting over six weeks the Judge convicted the accused and sentence to undergo imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of hundred rupees each or in default six months more. One of the accused was acquitted. Six out of

CABLE ITEMS.

Shimonoseki.—The Japanese steamer "Arabi Maru" while entering the port fouled the British steamer "Talamba" from Calcutta. The latter's stern was damaged and she proceeded to Kobe.—Reuter.

Johannesburg.—Owing to steady rain the fourth unofficial test match between Joel's XI and South Africa has been abandoned.—Reuter.

SHOOTING IN TURKISH ASSEMBLY

TWO DEPUTEES WOUNDED

SERIOUS SEQUEL TO ALTERCATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

The corridor of the Chamber of the National Assembly at Angora was the scene of a serious incident yesterday following an altercation. Halid Pasha, the Deputy for Ardahan, it is alleged, fired several shots at Ali Bey, the Deputy for Karahissar who was slightly wounded. Halid was seriously wounded by a shot fired by an unknown person.—Reuter.

ALI BEY SHOOTS GENERAL HALID PASHA.

ASSEMBLY DECIDES TO PROHIBIT ARMS IN CHAMBER.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

An enquiry has established that Ali Bey fired a shot seriously wounding General Halid Pasha. The matter was brought up before the National Assembly. After a heated debate it was decided to enforce the regulations forbidding carrying of arms in the precincts of the Chamber.—Reuter.

HIGH-COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE.

NEED OF NON-PARTY MAN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In connection with rumours as to possible successors of Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner of Palestine, the "Manchester Guardian" understands that the Colonial Office has hitherto chosen nobody and all reports with regard to Sir Gilbert Clayton, who is definitely retiring from Palestine service in June or Sir George Lloyd, who, so to speak, has already been earmarked either for Cairo or Delhi, are equally baseless. All that is known of the official indicators is that there is a desire to appoint some one who cannot be accused of being "pro Jew or pro-Arab."—Reuter.

ONLY FRIEND OF FRANCE.

KEMAL ON TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

PARIS, Feb. 11.

Another despatch of the Havas Agency says that speaking at the Angora National Assembly, Mustapha Kemal Pasha emphasised Turkey's friendship towards France, who was Turkey's guide and only friend. He pointed out that Syria could not divide the two countries; on the contrary she would draw them nearer to each other.—Reuter.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

HIGHEST LEVEL REACHED.

PARIS, Feb. 11.

A Havas Agency despatch states that in the course of discussion on the Budget in the Chamber, the Minister of Finance declared that taxes had reached such a high level that any further increase would destroy the taxable capacity.—Reuter.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF 1912.

NO DISCUSSION ON QUESTION OF REVIVAL.

LONDON, Feb. 10

It is officially denied that there has been any discussion as reported in Paris between Britain, France and Germany with a view to the revival of the military arrangement of 1912 under which Britain preserved unfettered freedom of action. It is also denied that the report of the Inter-Allied Committee of Control has been delayed in order to give Britain, France and Germany time to agree to a scheme ensuring French security. It is emphasised that Britain does not intend connecting French security with the question of settlement of the French debt.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

COL. ARTHUR BOILEAU.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The death has occurred of Colonel Arthur Boileau, son of General Alexander Boileau of Bengal Engineers. The deceased was born in India before the Mutiny and served with the Royal Engineers for thirty-two years in India, Egypt, and Baluchistan. He was a well-known freemason.—Reuter.

INCITEMENT TO STRIKE

MELBOURNE LABOUR LEADER CONVICTED.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 10.

Walsh was found guilty on three charges of inciting the waterside workers federation to strike and its officials to encourage strike and was sentenced to fine of £150 and fifty guineas costs.—Reuter.

NEXT VICEROY

LORD LYTTON ?

NO CHANCE FOR PRINCE ARTHUR.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that any idea of Prince Arthur of Connaught's returning to India as Viceroy has been abandoned.

It is understood, the paper says, that Lord Lytton will succeed Lord Reading.—Reuter

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LORD OLIVIER'S MOTION IN LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Lord Olivier has given notice of a motion in the House of Lords asking the Secretary of State for India information on Indian public affairs particularly with regard to the upshot of the recent enquiry into the working of the constitution, the outcome of the recent action under the Bengal Ordinance and results of the investigations into cases of persons arrested under it. The date of discussion has not yet been fixed.

Lord Ampthil has given notice of a motion calling attention to the case of the British officers in Public Service in India to whom the Lee Commission Report did not refer and asking whether their claims are now being considered in connection with any legislative or administrative action.—Reuter.

BURMA NAGAS AND SLAVERY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Commenting on Sir Harcourt Butler's journey to Assam Rawan the "Daily Telegraph" says it may be that the "suitableness" with which Sir H. Butler's speech was received by the Nagas may have been mitigated by the Burmese Government's intention to grant advances enabling slaves to buy their freedom. The sum involved will not be very great, but in any case there can be no justification for toleration of slavery in any country for which the British Government is in any degree responsible and an exception should not be made in this district.—Reuter.

SPECIAL AEROPLANE TYPE FOR INDIA

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The type of special aeroplane earmarked by the Air Ministry for the Indian service is, according to the "Daily Express," constructed entirely of steel with 2,000 horse-power and minimum cruising speed of a hundred miles. It will carry a crew of four and twenty-four passengers. It is equipped with club chairs and electric cooking apparatus.—Reuter.

CROYDON AIRSHIP DISASTER ENQUIRY.

NO BLAME TO PILOT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The report of Air Ministry Court of Investigation into the Croydon aeroplane disaster of 24th December says that no Air Ministry or Imperial Airways Official was in any way negligent. No blame was to be attributed to pilot Stewart. Dive towards earth was due to loss of control combined with stall. While the pilot was trying to make forced landing under most difficult circumstances some defect seems to have developed but there was nothing to show whether the defect was in engine or whether its installation in aerodrome at Croydon was unsatisfactory. This was not the primary cause of accident but may have been contributory to it. The Court was of opinion that the Air Ministry should consider whether the limit should be fixed for angle of climb and stalling speed. The Court rejected the failure of petrol supply due to obstruction of petro-pipe as a possible cause.—Reuter.

POPE MAKING WORLD TOUR

CONCORDAT BETWEEN VATICAN AND MUSSOLINI.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The "Morning Post" says it is understood in the Catholic circles that there is considerable likelihood of a concordat being reached between the Vatican and Sgr. Mussolini, in which case the Pope may make a world tour.—Reuter.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

UNLICENSED IMPORTATION OF ARMS

GENEVA, Feb. 10.

The Second Opium Conference voted the draft protocol with a slight modification in the wording. The Finnish delegate subsequently moved a resolution in favour of recommending the Council of the League to consider the advisability of referring the question of unlicensed importation of arms into far eastern territories to the forthcoming Conference on traffic in arms and munitions in view of the fact that the Chinese generals are compelling the local population to grow opium poppy in order to secure revenue for the purpose of buying arms and munitions. The debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

SALARY FIXED AT RS. 4,000

TARIFF BILL AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Important official Bills appeared on the order paper of the Assembly to-day besides the consideration and passage of the President's Salary Bill. Three new Bills are set down for introduction. Of these one proposes to define and limit the powers of court in punishing persons charged with contempt of court and another has for its object the amendment of the Tariff Act and *inter alia* proposes specific duties on sugar and cigarettes.

PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY.

SALARY FIXED AT RS. 4,000.

The Assembly has rejected by 46 votes to 45 the amendment to the President's Salary Bill to reduce the proposed salary from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 3,000 a month. The original proposal therefore stands.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. Graham moved consideration of the President's salary Bill.

A WHOLE-TIME PERSON.

Sir Campbell Rhodes said they had before them amendments proposing to fix the salary from zero to Rs. 3,500 (laughter.) He was in favour of fixing economically such minimum salary as would allow the House to make an unlimited choice of the elected President. They should not fix the salary so low as to limit their selection. The House must be anxious to have the best President who would be anxious to maintain the high standard set up by the present incumbent. He found that an amendment suggested that the President should devote his whole time to his work. He agreed wholeheartedly that the President should have no other work and that he must be debarred from taking any direct part in the political life of the country, (hear, hear). Indeed as the present President had done the Chair of the Assembly should serve as an example to the Provincial Councils. The elected President of the Assembly could also follow the example of Sir Frederick Whyte and throw himself into a number of welfare works like leprosy relief. The speaker in England was the first Commoner in the land and India would expect the President of her Assembly to take the lead in various welfare schemes. He considered the salary of Rs. 4,000 suggested by Government was reasonable, but perhaps the matter could be best talked over in a Select Committee.

Mr. Joshi said the dignity of office depended upon the salary, and he would like to see the salary of the President fixed at the same rate as that of the Executive Councillor.

Mr. Husanally and Mr. Acharya also spoke and the latter withdrew his amendments.

Sir Henry Stenyon did not agree that his respect would be more for a President who went in a Rolls Royce than one who went in a Ford car. (laughter.) His point of view was that the President being human, subject to human influences his salary should be fixed in order to detach him from other occupations. If they wanted a man of education, learning, character, age and deportment they should fix a proper salary.

DIGNITY AND SALARY.

Pundit Motilal Nehru said he fully agreed that the President should be a person of outstanding ability, high character and noble deportment though he did not think age mattered much. (laughter.) He agreed that the President should be a whole-time person, and that he should maintain an impartial attitude. A party man might be invited to accept the chair, but when he accepted the Chair, he must cease to belong to any party (applause.) Pundit Motilal, however, did not agree that they should have a tempting salary. He knew persons eminently fitted to occupy the Chair to whom no salary they could fix could be tempting. Temptation should lie to the public service that the President would be called upon to render (applause.) He admitted that the President like other human beings had got to live and keep his position. He must live like a gentleman and for that a salary between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 should be sufficient. He did not agree that dignity went with salary. It depended upon how a President discharged his duty. If the elected President followed the example of the present incumbent, he would be able to maintain his dignity (applause.) He instanced that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the head of the Turkish Government, was not getting more than £6 a month. Therefore, the salary did not altogether determine position.

Mr. Naidu and Mr. Ahmed Ali also spoke. The latter moved reduction of the proposed salary from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 3,000.

A GREAT ISSUE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said there was some consideration which had made Government propose the salary of Rs. Rs. 4,000. Judges of the High Courts were paid the same salary. It was not high and his department found that the best men were not always ready to sacrifice their lucrative practice to accept judgeship. If the House fixed the salary too low, it would be difficult to get the best possible candidate. From his experience of the Chair in another House and also after finding the excellent manner the President of the Assembly had been discharging his duty, he felt that it was of considerable importance for the business of the House that they should have an efficient President. He warned the House against taking too narrow a point of view and thereby prejudice a great issue. He wished they could come to a unanimous

(Continued on next page.)

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

LORD WILLINGDON'S INSULT AND ITS SEQUEL.

THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL CONTROVERSY.

THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

A GENIAL RUFFIAN AND SOME CURIOUS INCIDENTS.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

XXII

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In the following, the twenty-second instalment of his Indian Reminiscences, Mr. Horniman deals with the reaction produced in the public mind by Lord Willingdon's insult to the Home Rule leaders in the Town Hall. This insult, Mr. Horniman says, set the seal on his unpopularity in the Presidency, which had been steadily growing during the previous two or three years. "It was while this incident was still fresh in the public memory that the amazing proposal was mooted to organise a memorial to Lord Willingdon on his retirement." Those responsible for this proposal were "given the opportunity of retreating from an impossible position from the beginning and again and again during the hectic weeks of controversy and agitation which followed. But with the Sheriff as their ally, they persisted in their ill-advised enterprise and no alternative was left to their opponents but to organise on their side, with the object of preventing any testimonial being offered to the retiring Governor, except as one coming from his 'friends and admirers'." Mr. Horniman, then, describes how vigorously public opinion was organised for a demonstration to show the real views of Bombay and concludes by referring to threats of personal violence to himself.

Lord Willingdon's insult to the Home Rule Leaders, and indeed to the whole membership of the Home Rule Leagues, set the seal on his unpopularity in the Presidency of Bombay, which had been steadily growing during the previous two or three years. For some time, most of us had tried to make allowances for him, as a well-intentioned man working under great difficulties. He had always made the most of these difficulties in private conversations with political leaders, to whom he used to explain his troubles in endeavouring to carry out a liberal policy in the face of the obstacles presented by the opposition of reactionary-minded and stupid officials. I think few people failed to find in Lord Willingdon, as a private individual, a most sympathetic and liberal-minded man, keenly anxious to hasten the day of Indian self-government. But apparently, however beneficent his intentions, the officials always got the better of him. His good intentions never got any further than sympathetic and liberal public utterances and the composition of memorandums and minutes for the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. In action he always began by weakly, and, perhaps, reluctantly, carrying out the behests of the Secretariat, and gradually he accumulated a long record of most illiberal and reactionary acts. Municipalities were suppressed to satisfy the whim of a Commissioner or Collector, reactionary measures which would have done credit to Lord Sydenham's administration, were introduced in the Legislature, the rigours of the Press Act were enforced freedom of political discussion was suppressed, or attempted to be suppressed, by criminal prosecutions and orders of exclusion, the opportunity for a liberal and philanthropic act of administration during the famine in the Kaira district was deliberately thrown away for the support given to the harsh and oppressive policy of the local officials, while the development of education, sanitation and local government, to which he so often paid tribute with his lips, was conspicuous, either by its total absence or grave inadequacy. Officials who had been condemned or reproved, even by himself, for misuse of their powers—such as in the case of the attempt to break up the meetings of the Moslem League—continued to enjoy his favour and even became the recipient of his public tributes.

* * * *

But Lord Willingdon had not hitherto come out into the open as a personal enemy of the Home Rule movement and its leaders. Now, he had fully exposed his hand. His insult was public, deliberate and intentional. He accused them, including those with whom he had continued to maintain friendly relations, of conduct which would have been mean, dishonest and contemptible; and he took the occasion of a public function, at which they were present by his invitation, for purposes of "co-operation", to hurl these charges at them. It was small wonder that the anger of the Bombay public was thoroughly roused.

At the public meeting which was held to protest against his speech at the War Conference, the huge ground at Shantaram's Chawl, capable of accommodating a crowd of thirty thousand people, was filled to its capacity and an overflow meeting had to be held at the China Baug. So great, indeed, was the audience in the Chawl, that the oraganisers of the meeting had to request the speakers to speak with the utmost brevity, lest the prolongation of a meeting under such conditions might lead to a disaster. In the resolution, which was moved by me, the Governor was called upon to withdraw his aspersions and express his regret for having made them, the Viceroy was invited to repudiate the statements made by Lord Willingdon, and it was added that, until such amends were made, members of the Home Rule League would be unable to take part in any meeting in future presided over by Lord Willingdon, "without in any way preventing them from doing their duty to their country and the Empire at this critical juncture." It need hardly be said that, neither the Governor of Bombay nor the Viceroy, took any notice of these demands, but they undoubtedly expressed the sentiments, not only of the members of the Home Rule Leagues, but of the public of Bombay as a whole. And there was good reason to believe that the Governor, when he realised the extent of the popular indignation he had aroused, sincerely regretted his unfortunate utterance. At any rate his friends in the press and elsewhere were very busy in their endeavours to throw a gloss over his remarks and to explain that they had been misunderstood.

* * * *

It was while this incident was still fresh in the public memory, that the amazing proposal was mooted to organise a memorial to Lord Willingdon on his retirement in the name of "the citizens of Bombay". I think we were all pretty tired of Lord Willingdon, and all the constant alarms and excursions of the past two years. We should gladly have welcomed a period of rest from them and to have been able to settle down without distraction to the important business of dealing with the Reforms. And had Lord Willingdon's friends had the good sense to confine their efforts to give him a pleasant send-off to themselves, instead of attempting to usurp the name of the citizens of Bombay, we should have been glad to leave them alone—indeed we should have had no claim to interfere. They were given the opportunity of retreating from an impossible position from the beginning and again and again during the hectic weeks of controversy and agitation which followed. But with the Sheriff as their ally, they persisted in their ill-advised enterprise and no alternative was left to their opponents but to organise on their side, with the object of preventing any testimonial being offered to the retiring Governor, except as one coming from his "friends and admirers."

* * * *

A Committee of opposition was quickly formed with Mr. Jinnah as Chairman. We offered peace from the beginning. We offered to retire from the field the moment we should be informed that the use of the term "citizens of Bombay" was agreed to be eliminated from any resolution put before the meeting, or, in the alternative, to enter into any reasonable arrangement, which would lead to the meeting that they proposed to hold being conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner, provided the opposition were given their rights, according to the recognised law of public meetings, of moving amendments to the resolutions or directly opposing them. But the organisers were obstinate and refused all our overtures. When it appeared that all efforts for a peaceful solution were vain, we proceeded to organise public opinion for a a demonstration which would show the real views of the public of Bombay. Meetings were held in all parts of the City, the position thoroughly explained and the public invited to attend *en masse* for a peaceful demonstration of their disapproval of this attempt to use the name of the Citizens of Bombay without authority for a purpose which was

(Continued on page 9.)

NEWSPAPER'S PRIVILEGE

REPORT OF CHARGE TO GRAND JURY

ECHO OF HOBB'S CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the King's Bench to-day Lord Chief Justice and Justices Salter and Fraser discharged the rule granted on February 6th calling upon the Editor and Publishers of the "Evening News" to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court for reporting the Coroner's comments to the Grand Jury in the Hobbs case.

Lord Chief Justice said that it was too late in the day to argue that the newspapers were not entitled to report the charges to the grand juries. It was a serious misfortune that such a charge was delivered. It was long indeed since the Judge prematurely expressed the opinion that the ultimate verdict of the petty jury should be of particular kind. The newspaper should not be punished for publishing the agency report, which was on the whole accurate and fair. He made no order with regard to costs.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

HEDJAZ SITUATION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Parliament reassembled this afternoon without any ceremony.

The main business in the House of Commons to-day will be the second reading of the Church of Scotland Bill dealing with the union of the two great Presbytherian bodies after which the House will chiefly be occupied till 31st March with finance, mostly supplementary estimates of 7 1/2 millions sterling, then the estimates for 1925-26, especially the heavy estimates owing to the belief that Mr. Churchill will not agree to give the Admiralty the full number of ships for which they are asking.

In the Commons replying to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Baldwin promised an opportunity to discuss the Government's policy with regard to the safeguarding of industries before the Easter and said he would welcome a discussion in order to allay misconceptions which apparently had arisen.

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne with regard to the position in the Hedjaz Mr Chamberlain said that the British Consul at Jeddah and telegraphed stating that bombardment and attack by Wahabs had been resumed on the 6th instant and that there were no casualties to British residents. Mr. Wardlaw Milne emphasised the importance of this question in regard to the Indian Hedjaz pilgrimage. It was absolutely necessary that the British Government should know the position before the pilgrimage occurred. Mr. Chamberlain replied that it was not for them to interfere in these matters, but, of course, the Imperial and Indian Governments were always most anxious to secure free and easy access to pilgrims, but he was sure the situation was such as to render pilgrimage very dangerous and they could not encourage pilgrims to go. Government was communicating to the Indian Government all information they had and that pointed to the fact that it would be highly indexpedient to have pilgrimag under present disturbed conditions.—Reuter

FINAL FIGURES OF CONVERSION LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to a question with regard to the final figures of the last conversion loan Mr. Churchill said that out of £384,000,000 4½ per cent. Exchequer Bonds 1925, the outstanding £82,010,000 had been converted into 4½ per cent. Of the balance £92,000,000 had been paid off and the rest was being paid off out of the sinking fund. About £2,250,000 per annum in shape of interest had been saved as a result of this operation. (Cheers.)—Reuter.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH S. AFRICA AND INDIA.

BEAM STATIONS SELECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the Commons at question time to-day Sir Mitchell-Thomson, Post-Master-General said that the sites for Canadian and South African beam stations had been selected near Bodmin and Bridgewater and the terms of purchase had been agreed upon. He hoped that the sites would be placed at the disposal of the contractors before February 25th.—Reuter.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Sir John Gilmour moving the second reading in the House of Commons of the Church of Scotland Bill which was introduced by the Conservatives on 1st April, 1923, and re-introduced by the Labour Government in the Lords last summer, said that the Bill aimed at increasing the control of the Church over its properties and endowments. He believed that the measure would open a way at an early date to the union desired by the established Church and the United Free Church holding out prospect of infinitely better Christian Service to the Scottish people.

Rejection of the Bill was moved by a Labour Member Rev. Bell, but was supported by another Labour Member, Mr. James Brown, ex-High Commissioner for the Church of Scotland. The motion was defeated by 282 votes to 110. The Bill passed through second reading.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

decision. He allowed official members to vote as they liked if the matter was pressed to a division.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar argued that when they objected to high salaries being fixed for Public Services, they should set an example by fixing the salary of their President.

The motion to reduce the salary from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 3,000 was then put and lost by a majority of only one vote, the division being forty-six against forty-five.

Mr. Husseinally then moved an amendment that the President should devote his whole time to the duties of the Assembly.

Mr. Graham said the House should leave this question to be established by convention as the President would be removed by the vote of the House. If any President did deviate from the convention he could be removed.

Mr. Wilson supported in principle Mr. Husseinally's point, and he wished that Government assisted in making a proper draft to statutorily debar the President from undertaking any other work.

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that it was better to put a statutory restriction rather than undertake the unpleasant step of removing the President.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The President (Sir Frederick Whyte), addressing the House, agreed that the President should be a whole-time officer and should not take any part in public activities which might possibly impair the impartiality of the Chair. If the House was desirous to provide this statutorily and provide that the President should not accept remuneration of any other kind then the best thing would be to postpone the passage of the Bill till another day and in the meantime Government draftsmen would be able to draw up a proper proviso. This being agreed to, Mr. Husseinally's amendment was carried and all clauses passed but the final passage of the Bill was deferred.

Sir Basil Blackett's Bill amending the Income-Tax Act by legalizing certain departmental practice in respect of assessment of super tax was passed without discussion.

TARIFF ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett next introduced on behalf of Sir Charles Innes, who was absent as he had contracted chill, a bill to amend the Tariff Act.

Mr. Wilson asked when this Bill would be proceeded with.

Sir Basil said he learnt that the Commerce Member was thinking of moving for a Select Committee on Monday next.

Mr. Wilson did not agree to this course and wanted more time for Chambers of Commerce to consider the Bill.

Sir Basil said he would keep that in view. By this Bill it is proposed to convert the existing 25 per cent *ad valorem* duty on sugar into an equivalent specific duty viz: Rs. 4/8 a cwt. on sugar 23 Dutch standard and above Rs. 4 a cwt. on sugar between 23 and 8 Dutch standard.

Cigarettes:—A specific duty of Rs. 8 per thousand on cigarettes in place of the present *ad valorem* duty of 75 per cent is proposed.

Silk Mixtures:—An intermediate rate of import duty viz: 20 per cent. is proposed on silk mixtures.

Iron or steel discs and circles:—This proposal merely aims at rectifying an error in the schedule to the Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1924.

Amendments which are not already in force are intended to come into effect from the seventh day after this Bill becomes law except in regard to the specific rate on sugar, which will have effect from day three months after this Bill becomes law.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman next introduced his Bill to define and limit powers of certain courts in punishing contempts of court.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN RADIO COMPANY.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' MOVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

An important question about the Radio Telegraph Company was put and answered in the Assembly to-day by private notice, Mr. Ramchandra Rao asked:

(A) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a statement in the "Pioneer" of 8th February last regarding the grant of a license to the Indian Radio Telegraph Company for maintaining and working a wireless telegraph installation in India on the beam system? Are the facts stated therein correct?

(B) Will Government be pleased to state the names of the directors of the company referred to above, the capital of the said company, the headquarters of the company and all other particulars relating to the company?

(C) Is it a fact that a contract has been concluded between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Indian company above referred to and that a contract is about to be signed?

(D) Will Government be pleased to place the contract on the table and to give an opportunity to the House or the Standing Finance Committee to examine the contract?

The Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra replied:

(A) Yes.

(B) The Indian Radio Telegraph Company is registered under the Indian Companies Act with a rupee capital for purposes of obtaining a license from the Government of India to erect and operate wireless stations in British India for communication on a commercial basis with other parts of the world and generally for participating in or undertaking the development of commercial wireless within the Empire of India. The company informed Government in April 1924, that the directors of the company then were: Mr. C. N. Wadia (Chairman), Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Rajendranath Mookerji, Rai Bahadur Shewprashad Tulchan, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. F. E. Pocher, Mr. D. M. Chinoy and Mr. Sultan Chinoy. But it is understood that two of the above-named gentlemen have since retired from the board. The registered office of the company is 38, Apollo Bunder Road, Bombay, and the authorised capital is three crores of rupees. But as no prospectus can be issued until the company obtains the necessary license from Government to erect the necessary stations the amount of the capital to be issued in the first instance is not known to Government. In the event of the company being granted the necessary license at least sixty per cent. of the capital as is to be expended for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the license must be offered for subscription in India. The company enjoys the sole right in India to the Marconi and affiliated patents which are essential for the establishment of a wireless station operating on the beam principle.

(C) No company applied for a license to erect and operate a beam station in India for the purpose of carrying out a commercial telegraph service with the United Kingdom. Government have intimated that the necessary license will be granted provided that the company enters into an agreement, the terms of which have been finally laid down for the efficient performance of service and the company have signified that they are prepared to enter into an agreement which is now being prepared for execution.

(D) Copies of the agreement and license will be placed in the library as soon as they are issued to the company, but since neither create any charge on the public revenues it is not proposed to ask the House or the Standing Finance Committee to examine them.

CRITICISM OF VALUE.

Mr. Rangachariar: May I ask whether this company has any managing agents?

Sir B. N. Mitra: I am sorry, Sir, I have not got the information. They must have got managing agents and my recollection is that Mr. Sultan Chinoy is the managing agent, but I cannot say definitely.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: May I ask if that agreement has been concluded or not, as yet?

Sir B. N. Mitra: The agreement is about to be concluded.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: May I ask whether that agreement will be placed in the library before it is concluded?

Sir B. N. Mitra: I have said, Sir, that it is not possible to do so.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: May I know why it is not possible to do so?

Sir B. N. Mitra: Because it is a matter for the Executive Government to settle.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Is it intended that questions of the executive are not to be subjected to the scrutiny of this House?

Sir B. N. Mitra: Of course, it is to be subjected to the criticism of the House in certain matters, but this is not one of the matters in which the criticism of the House in the opinion of the Government would be of any value.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar: Is there any provision of the law, Sir, under which these things are excluded from the scrutiny of this House?

Sir B. N. Mitra: I should like to have a notice of that question.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether Government have ever considered the question, whether it is not in the interests of the country that all wireless work should be kept under the control of the state and should not be given to any private company?

Mr. B. N. Mitra: That matter was duly considered by Government.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: May I ask the Hon. Member what provision has been made in the proposed agreement for training of Indians in radio telegraphy?

Sir B. N. Mitra: I can assure the Hon. Member that that point has (not?) been lost sight of. He will be able to see what the precise provision is as soon as a copy of the agreement is placed in the library.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: But is there any way of modifying that agreement in the light of any criticisms that may be offered in this House on that agreement after it is completed?

Sir B. N. Mitra: No, Sir.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: Do you regard it as a satisfactory state of things if after this agreement is concluded criticisms are offered in this House and Government feel it difficult to modify that agreement in view of the criticisms of the House afterwards?

Sir B. N. Mitra: The Hon. Member has raised a rather important question which it is not possible to answer off-hand. I have already explained to him the position with regard to this agreement. If he has any further questions to ask, I would suggest to him that he might put regular questions.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: May I ask you, Sir, what is the procedure of the House of Commons in matters of contracts entered into by the Executive Government. Is it not a fact that contracts are laid on the table before they are concluded?

President: I have no knowledge of that subject.

Sir Basil Blackett: I might be allowed to say, Sir, that it is almost invariably the case that they are not. You cannot do business on those terms.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: Do I understand the Hon. Member to say that contracts of the sort in question are not laid on the table?

Sir Basil Blackett: Almost invariably not.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: But there is a rule requiring them to be laid on the table in the House of Commons.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: May I ask whether in view of the fact that the Legislative Assembly has approved of the state management of railways, the Government of India will ascertain the sense of this House in that matter of controlling wireless operations in this country?

NATIONALIST PARTY AND BUDGET.

CHANGE IN RULE SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

In view of the forthcoming budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly considerable importance attaches to the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Nationalist Party to revise the rules. The Committee met at Simla on 21st September last and also in Delhi on 25th January and 4th February. The result of three days sittings ended in the following recomendation in the place of rule eleven:—

"Every member of the party,

"(a) shall ordinarily vote on all matters which have been made party questions in accordance with the decision of the party arrived at by not less than a two third majority of members present at a meeting of which previous notice has been given

"(b) is expected to be guided on all questions which party has not considered by the instructions of the Executive Committee of the Emergency Committee provided that in the event of the party desiring to resort to a policy of obstruction including the refusal of supplies or rejection of Finance Bills no such decision shall be taken in party unless both the groups constituting the Nationalist Party have separately met in the first instance and decided at their respective meeting to make it a party question.

"If either group does not desire to resort to a policy of obstruction or of refusing supplies, the Nationalist Party shall not make it a party question. In that event either group will be free to act as it may determine."

This recommendation of the Sub-Committee is being informally discussed and a decision is likely to be reached in a few days.

NEW BERAR LAND REVENUE CODE.

(Continued from page 6).

At present the statutory basis for charging revenue on the land varies in different provinces; but in some at least the pitch of assessment is entirely at the discretion of the Executive Government. No branch of the administration is regulated with greater elaboration or care; but the people who are most affected have no voice in the shaping of the system, and the rules are often obscure and imperfectly understood by those who pay the revenue. The Committee are of opinion that the time has come to embody in the law the main principles by which the land revenue is determined, the methods of valuation, the pitch of assessment, the periods of revision, the graduation of enhancements and the other chief processes which touch the wellbeing of the revenue payers."

Principles Stated.

The codification of principles in Section 96 involves both political and economic issues of far greater importance.

There is no doubt that Government cannot be carried out unless people deriving benefits therefrom pay for its upkeep and efficiency. There is also no doubt that development schemes for the welfare of people cannot be undertaken by Government unless people pay some more money than is required for its mere upkeep. But the question that confronts one is "will the representatives of these pay-masters have full control over these surplus receipts of the Government" Stated in other words it means "should we consent to this increased taxation unless we have full provincial autonomy with ministers fully responsible to the Legislature?" When the whole of India is crying with one voice for full provincial autonomy and it is being withheld indefinitely, and while the cry is being dinned into the ears of our M.L.C.'s, they will think twice before they allow this section to pass as it is. All this means that increase in taxation has to wait till provincial autonomy comes.

The position of Berar finance is very peculiar. Sim's Committee has lately fixed the rates of expenditure to income of receipts from Berar and even at present the revenues of Berar are not being fully applied to Berar. The sanctioning of proposed increase would only go to strengthen Central Provinces finance at the cost of Berar. This would be most inequitable.

Premature Speculation.

Considered from the economic point of view it will be found that the question of increase in taxation is too prematurely taken. The Government of India has only recently appointed a Committee to investigate economic condition of the people in the country. Unless its conclusions are in hand it would be hard on the people to fix these principles to-day. We cannot leave out of consideration the general increase in population and consequent competition for land, the high cost of cultivation and living, the inflation of currency and such other things while considering this question.

The Codification of Section 96 once for all also banishes the idea of having no more taxation on land. The Government when it finds itself in need of money—which it always does—never cares to find out and tap other sources of revenue. It finds land an interminable and easy source of revenue; but our agriculturists would be justified in saying that year after year they have supplied the greatest portion of Government revenues and still no benefits of civilized Government have been brought to their doors. Their ways of husbandry are just as old as of yore, their children go without education and in spite of hard work they have to go with half bread. It would but be equitable that the burden of taxation were now shifted to abler shoulders which could bear it.

The baby week and exhibition at Cawnpore which have been organised on a more elaborate scale than last year was opened on Tuesday. Several doctors made instructive speeches one of them pointing out that infant mortality in the wards where a maternity welfare centre had been established had gone down to ten per cent.—(A. P.)

With the King's approval, the Patent Office is now engaged in making out Mr. Asquith's patent under the title of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith to be in time to enable Mr. Asquith to take his seat in the Lords next week.—Reuter.

DISTRUST OF INDIANS

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS

AWAIT SHEA COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Council of State reassembled this morning to dispose of two non-official resolutions. The question time was monopolised by Mr. Sethna who put nearly thirty interpellations.

Mr. Chadwick stated that the Secretary of State's reply to the Government's proposals regarding the establishment of a Rates Tribunal was recently received and was now under consideration. The Government were not aware of any reason why it should be anticipated that the taking over of the E. I. Railway and the G.I.P. Railway should require the provision of additional safeguards to the public. The necessity for the expeditious settlement of claims was fully recognised by the Government and the railways.

Mr. Ley stated that the Government of India had not at present given any undertaking or guarantee on behalf of India in connection with the proposed air route between Europe and India. The question of assistance, if any, to be given was under consideration.

No definite decision had been arrived at regarding the mural paintings to be executed in the Secretariat and Council halls at the New Delhi. Mr. Ley could not forecast the period that would lapse before a decision was reached.

GOVT. IN RIGHT EARNEST.

The first resolution was in the name of Mr. Sethna urging the expediency of taking steps to secure the annulment of the Natal Boroughs Ordinance to which assent had been given by the Governor General of South Africa. Mr. Sethna did not move the resolution and in withdrawing it he more or less repeated the explanation given by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari when he withdrew his motion on Monday. Mr. Sethna, who was himself a member of the deputation to the Viceroy, said he returned quite convinced that the Government of India were in right earnest and he felt confident that the Viceroy and his Government would leave no stone unturned till they brought about an honourable settlement of this vexed question.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

Raja Rampal Singh then moved recommending to Government to raise the strength of the University Training Corps so as to meet the demands of the Universities of the different provinces for giving military training to such of their students as were physically fit and to extend to the members of the University Training Corps the same privileges as were being enjoyed by the members of the Auxiliary Force.

In moving his resolution, Raja Rampal Singh said the various enactments passed from time to time for the formation of a volunteer corps did not debar Indians from admission into those corps but in practice only very few Indians got admission. This obstruction by Executive orders on the racial consideration was strongly felt by Indians. There were no avenues for Indians of education, status and position to get military training of any kind. Only enrolment in the cavalry and infantry branches of the service and non-commissioned and commissioned ranks of second order were open to certain class and that too on an inadequate pay with no status. In this way martial spirit began gradually to wane in India. Even those who had joined had not maintained their martial spirit. The Esher Committee had laid stress on the importance of encouraging University corps and even provincial Governments were not averse to their developments. The Universities had become conscious of their duties towards their students as regards military training. The Allahabad, Benares and Aligarh Universities had expressed their readiness to introduce compulsory training. It would be unstatesmanlike on the part of Government not to encourage and foster very legitimate aspirations of young educated Indians for the defence of their country. Government was pledged to carry out the scheme of second line of defence and there should be no half-heartedness in carrying it out. It was an admitted fact that the University training corps did not enjoy the same privileges, rights and concessions as did the auxiliary forces. In the name of justice and statesmanship the Raja appealed to Government to accept the resolution.

Mr. Natesan considered the resolution modest and he demanded that no student who was anxious to get military training should be debarred from doing so.

IMMEDIATE REFORM NEEDED.

Mr. Sethna, in supporting the resolution pointed out that the University Corps had proved distinctly successful and such success was a strong argument in itself for their expansion and improvement. The strength of Territorial Force, including University Corps, was limited to twenty thousand with the result that permission had to be refused to some colleges which intended to organise their own units of corps. This state of things called for immediate reform. Speaking on the second part of the resolution Mr. Sethna said that racial distinctions existing between Auxiliary and Territorial Forces had been a standing grievance. The existing distinction was purely administrative and Mr. Sethna urged its removal. Government must abandon its policy of distrust and open Cavalry and Artillery branches in the Territorial Force besides levelling distinctions regarding pay, bonus etc., in order to make the Territorial Force attractive.

Lala Ramsarandas (Punjab) said the martial race in Punjab provided the best material and if the distinctions referred to were removed there would be no difficulty in getting recruits. Mr. Ramsarandas feared Government were still distrustful.

Mr. Yamin Khan supported the resolution.

AWAIT SHEA COMMITTEE REPORT.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief said he found himself in agreement with some of the remarks of Raja Rampal Singh. All the points which he had raised formed some of the subjects gone into by the auxiliary and territorial force committee presided over by Sir John Shea and a prominent member of which was Sir Sivaswamy Iyer. This Committee had signed a unanimous report about a fortnight ago which would be published on the 24th February. Concluding, he said:—"I can't tell you what the report contains and what Government is going to do. I should like to accept the resolution, but I can't do it now. I am reluctant at the same time to oppose it, knowing as I do that the desires of Raja Rampal Singh and his supporters are met to a very large extent by the proposals of the Committee. I, therefore, would appeal to you to have the discussion postponed till after the report is published."

Eventually, discussion was postponed to a fortnight after the publication of the report.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

DRAFT SWARAJ BILL

SUB-COMMITTEE SUBMITS REPORT

DR. BESANT AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Dr. Besant, who is leaving Delhi to-night for Lucknow on the conclusion of the labours of the Swaraj Sub-Committee of which she was the chairman, was interviewed by a Press representative. She declined to make any statement regarding the details of the report which has been submitted to Pandit Motilal Nehru, but said the discussions in the Sub-Committee were long, and thorough and the different points of view were fully considered. The Sub-Committee met on January 25th and 28th, February 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9 and the report was considered today. The outline sketched by it lays down nearly all the main principles which should be embodied in a bill and it should be fairly easy, she thought, if a separate bill should be drafted embodying these to blend together the draft bill of the National Convention and the measure of the Conference. "As a matter of fact similar principles have to appear in every constitution which establishes self-Government in a hitherto subject nation and on these little difference can arise except in details but such small differences are not serious. If a second bill should be drafted, it is desirable that the Conference and the Convention should each appoint three or four well-read members to study two bills with power to make such concessions as would not involve points of basic principles. The Convention will meet at the end of about seven or eight weeks probably in Bombay and will consider the criticisms which have been passed on its draft and on the amendments proposed".

AGAINST SEPARATE ELECTORATES

"So far" Mrs. Besant continued, "the Convention, while defining franchise for successive grades of Councils, has not formulated any clause establishing either communal electorate or territorial ones with reservation of seats to minorities. On this the Swaraj Sub-Committee abstained from expressing any opinion because the question has been assigned to its sister Committee. Personally, as is fairly well known, I regard communal electorates as incompatible with Nationality and when I look for time when love of the country and care for its interests will be the dominating thought in the mind of every patriotic citizen. The arrival of that time will, I think be hastened when voters diferent kinds will rub shoulder in the polling booths. I regard reservation of seats merely as the bridge to the triumph of Nationality. Separate electorates tend to multiply and spread in every direction the poison of separateness."

Dr. Besant will leave to-night for Lucknow and Bombay. She will lecture at both places on the Commonwealth of India Bill. She then returns to Madras where she hopes to carry a campaign in its favour. When the reports of the Sub-Committee was published by Pandit Motilal Nehru, she said, she would include the main features of the report in her propaganda.

BAWLA MURDER ARRESTS.

TWO SUSPECTS DISCHARGED

The news that the British Residency Police at Indore had arrested Adjutant-General Anandrao Phanse in connection with the Malabar Hill outrage, has been confirmed by the Bombay C. I. D.

The police are as active as before to prepare their case for magisterial enquiry, but they do not hope to place all the arrested persons for their trial until the middle of April next. Inspector Roy Smith of the Bombay C. I. D. who had gone to Indore to bring Adjutant-General Phanse to Bombay is expected to arrive this morning by the Peshawar mail with his captive. Out of the 17 accused in this case, two have been discharged, viz., Mohmedali, the step-father, and Allauddin Vazir, the step-uncle of Mumtaz Begam, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. After the discharge of these two persons there are at present 15 persons in police custody which include a woman, Natan Jan, the step-sister of Mumtaz Begam, and Adjutant-General Anandrao Phanse.

Official and Personal.

Mr. and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lieut-General Sir Harold and Lady Walker and Mr. H. B. Morkill arrived at Government House Bombay, on Wednesday.

MR. PATEL'S BILLS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS VOTES WITH GOVT.

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S SPIRITED SPEECH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Two interesting though inconclusive debates were held to-day in the Legislative Assembly at the instance of Mr. V. J. Patel. The first was on his Bill to repeal all the Regulations and special enactments and the second was to withdraw from Americans and Colonials those "privileges" which they at present enjoy in criminal trials. The first debate was adjourned to a future date in order to enable prominent non-official members to interview Government spokesmen and find out any chances of agreement on the subject. The second was adjourned *sine die* after a division had been taken at the instance of Mr. Lindsay. This division resulted in an unexpected victory for Government although the solid block of Independents and Swarajists voted against adjournment. There were two votes more in favour of postponement because Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Sivaswami Iyer were too much obsessed by Lord Reading's advice that nothing should be done at this stage which might embarrass the delicate negotiations that are proceeding between the Government of India and the South African Government, but there were Sir Hari Singh Gour (the Knight of the Assembly who was the author of the Reciprocity Bill) and Mr. Rangachariar (a member of the Racial Distinctions Committee) who both remained neutral at the time of voting. Mr Rangachariar in a half-hearted speech had suggested reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, because he thinks that the privileges given to Colonials are not very great. It was the attitude of these four members that was responsible for the defeat of the Nationalist Party, the first defeat of that Party in this session.

A FULL-DRESS DEBATE.

The debate on the first Bill was a full-dress one and it brought into prominence the obduracy of Government which would not convince the non-officials as to the necessity for those obnoxious and obsolete measures nor would be convinced as to the necessity for their repeal. Mr. Hudson, the representative of the Bombay Government, while admitting that there was no need for enforcing the Bombay Regulation still found it necessary to ask for its retention, because forsooth some day in India some trouble might arise when that law might be useful, more useful than the ordinary law. Mr. Moir, a Madras civilian, always speaks as if the world has come to an end and thinks that the situation can be saved only by special enactments. His justification of the Madras Ordinance which he said was useful several years ago in dealing with the outrages committed in Malabar was hardly convincing for as Pandit Malaviya rightly asked where was the necessity for retention of the Malabar Outrages Act when the Madras Ordinance was already on the Statute Book. Mr. Meir thought that Mr. Patel was recklessly and wantonly making a bonfire of these special enactments without considering the consequences of such a fatal step, therefore, warned the Assembly against following the advice of the Bombay Swarajist who in a despotic manner was attempting to deprive the executive of those weapons which were essential in dealing with extraordinary situations like the Malabar rebellion and the troubles in the Agency Tracts. Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, taking advantage of the situation offered by the arrest of the Afghan pretender Abdul Kareem under Regulation III of 1818 lectured on the necessity for its retention in order to maintain the international relations. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar in a short speech exploded the theory that the Regulations are necessary for dealing with nations and called them barbarous legislations, hardly suited to a civilised Government like that of the Government of India. Mr. Rangachariar attempted the part of a peace-maker because he found on one hand Government was determined to oppose the Bill in its confidence that the Council of State could be easily influenced to vote down the measure and on the other hand he found Mr. Patel and his Party irreconcilable and impatient. He, therefore, suggested reference of the Bill to a Select Committee where every one could discuss more freely and get to know from Government all the details in their possession, but even this helpful suggestion of a trusted friend was opposed by Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of Government whose attitude Pandit Malaviya called was non-co-operative. He could not agree to Mr. Rangachariar's motion because reference of this Bill to a Select Committee committed Government to repeal of the six laws mentioned and as Government could not envisage such a contingency they opposed it. While Sir Alexander Muddiman was thus non-co-operating with non-officials Pandit Motilal Nehru sent a chit to Mr. Rangachariar and the Madras member amidst loud non-official applause withdrew his motion in view of the uncompromising attitude of Government. During further discussion on Mr. Patel's motion Sir Narasimha Sarma justified his position as the leader of the Council of State by warmly repudiating Mr. Rangachariar's suggestion that Government was entrenched behind the Council of State's voting strength. Government, he declared, was anxious to do away with these special laws, but the time for it was not yet ripe and as one who had known the position from within the Cabinet he advised patience. The Law Member's speech was not without effect for Sir Sivaswami Iyer at once proposed adjournment of the debate and it was agreed to, but with the significant reminder from Sir Alexander Muddiman that by postponement he did not commit Government to any orientation of policy.

The other debate which unfortunately resulted in scotching Mr. Patel's Bill to remove the galling distinctions that exist in the Criminal Procedure Code was remarkable for the attitude of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Rangachariar. The former called the suggestion of Mr. Patel as a mere pin-prick which would not solve the question of treatment accorded to Indians in Colonies; while Mr. Rangachariar thought there was no need to alter the existing law, but at the same time he was prepared to refer the Bill to a Select Committee to see (mark the word) if any change is necessary. Pandit Motilal Nehru castigated Sir Purshottamdas for his anti-Indian behaviour, for the Bill was not brought before the House in order to satisfy the sentiment of Mr. Patel, but to declare the principle that no European be he a British subject or a Colonial and no American should be permitted to claim better status in India on the ground of colour. Mr. Lindsay had suggested postponement of discussion *sine die* for according to him that would enable Europeans in India to whole-heartedly support Indian demands for political progress. The Nationalist Party saw through the game of Mr. Lindsay and voted against postponement, but the adjournment was carried by a majority of two votes because of the attitude of four members I have named. This incident, however, does not cause any anxiety to Party position or Party strength.

The following is a detailed report of the proceedings after lunch on Tuesday. Earlier proceedings appeared in our yesterday's issue.

When the Assembly met after lunch Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya speaking on Mr. Patel's Bill regretted the attitude of Government which prevented the members of the House from knowing, in a select committee, the reasons which, in the opinion of Government, justified the retention of these obsolete measures. If the Madras Regulation was necessary to deal with the Moplah rebellion, why then was the Moplah Outrages of 1862 still on the Statute Book? If the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act was necessary why then was the Frontier Regulation maintained on the Statute Book? Pandit Malaviya proceeding doubted the necessity for the retention of other measures as well and said the Assembly could not be a party to the continuance of these.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Momen (Official, Bengal) opposed the Bill.

THOUGH FOSSILS YET OF USE.

Sir Narasimha Sarma, Law Member, in opposing the Bill warmly repudiated the suggestion that Government were opposing it because they were confident that they could get the Council of State to reject it. Government, averred Sir Narasimha, stood on the merits of the controversy and had no intention of relying on the supposed support in the other House. There in that Chamber also Government was faced with a non-official majority, but it sometimes they appreciated the Government position it was because they were men of larger experience of the world.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: They are fossils.

Sir Narasimha Sarma: They are of use as well. Proceeding Sir Narasimha said that Government were anxious to repeal these obsolete measures in accordance with the Repressive Laws Committee Report. But a favourable opportunity had not arisen for that. Government did not take the same comfortable view as some in the House did namely that the situation in India was so tranquil that they could repeal all the special enactments and Regulations. The scope of the measures was wider than the ordinary law of the land and they were necessary for dealing with emergency occasions. He appreciated fully the desire for freedom which prompted members of the Assembly to ask for the repeal of all the measures, but this was hardly the time when such a repeal was possible. Some felt that if the Madras Government had exercised their powers under the Madras Regulation in time possibly they might have averted those unhappy instances in the Malabar and Agency tracts. Such being the case it was not advisable to urge the repeal of the measures. Judges appointed to examine the records of the 806 of State prisoners found only six innocent. Government regretted that there should have been these six cases, but their consolation was that among so many as eight hundred and six there were only so few as six innocent cases. Human institutions could not be worked better.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru: Have Government given these six persons any compensation?

Sir Narasimha Sarma: I am not aware. Concluding the Law Member said that there was no desire on the part of the executive to wantonly deprive people of their freedom or set the Assembly's will at nought. Hampered as they were with the information they had got Government felt it impossible to repeal the measures. (Applause).

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said there were some like him who neither sided with Government not with Mr. Patel. He, therefore, moved the adjournment of the debate for a few days in order to enable non-officials to discuss informally with Government members, understand the actual position and come to some arrangement on the question.

Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru suggested that a Government day be allotted for future discussion of the motion. Mr. Patel favoured adjournment in order to come to some sort of a settlement.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he would use his influence and get a non-official day for the next discussion, but that was on the distinct understanding that he did not commit Government to anything. The debate was accordingly adjourned.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE TO COLONIALS.

Mr. Patel next moved the consideration of his Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to remove those special privileges which Colonials enjoyed under the Code. He said his object was not to disturb the compromise arrived at, but only to give effect to the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee. It was well-known that the last Assembly accepted the inclusion of Colonials in the term 'European British Subject' as a result of pressure from the British Government. Personally he (Mr. Patel) did not agree with the compromise which that Committee had arrived at, because there were even now several galling distinctions between an Indian and a European in the matter of procedure and sentence. An Indian could be sentenced to seven years whereas a European could only be sentenced to two years. An Indian British subject could be tried by second and Third Class Magistrates whereas Europeans only by First Class Magistrates. There was also the distinction in the case of obtaining writ under the Habeus Corpus Act. These were some of the distinctions which he wanted should be removed, but for which he had not brought any proposal. His Bill was only a limited measures and was connned to Colonials. He did not see why British Colonials should enjoy more rights than Indians. He did not put his claim on the ground of retaliation. Far from it, but no foreigner should have more right than Indians in their own country.

Mr. Tonkinson, Joint Secretary, Home Department, in opposing the motion of Mr. Patel said that the privilege by which a European or American accused obtained a jury, of which a majority should be Europeans or Americans was not a great one. The expression "Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans" was used in the Act because of the nature of treaties entered into with Italy, Switzerland and four other States and was in substantial accordance with recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committees. The privileges were given only to such persons who were of European descent on the father's line. They would have the same privileges as Indian subjects in regard to jury and assessors and in regard to trial of cases in which racial considerations would arise. The Government of India having regard to the responsibilities of His Majesty's Government accepted the inclusion of Colonials in the definition of British subjects. The Racial Distinctions Bill was passed eighteen months ago and what, he asked, had happened since to attempt to upset the spirit of the compromise arrived at that time. As Sir Malcolm Hailey had pointed out in the course of that debate what was necessary was good will and co-operation of Europeans in the task of promoting India's political progress. Government was conscious of the feeling of Indians over the treatment accorded to Indians in some Colonies, but retaliation on the lines of this Bill was not the wise course to adopt. It was not in consonance with the dignity of this House nor the dignity of India.

Mr. Rangachariar was prepared to recognise that some Colonies treated Indians handsomely. He was equally prepared to recognise that in the matter of treatment to Indians in South Africa and the United States of America Indian patience had been sorely tried. The privileges enjoyed by the Colonials was small, but at the same time he was willing to consider the proposal of Mr. Patel. He, therefore, suggested that the Bill be referred to a select committee where they could discuss whether any amendment was needed and if so in what direction.

MR. D. LINDSAY OPPOSES BECAUSE GANDHI WOULD NOT LIKE THE BILL.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay in opposing the Bill said it was entirely opposed to the spirit of good fellowship with which Europeans joined in the deputation to the Viceroy on the South African question. He considered the Bill neither non-violent nor well thought-out as Gandhi would like. If they threw out this Bill then it would have a great effect on South African public opinion. He moved that the debate be adjourned *sine die*.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas did not believe that Mr. Lindsay and his European friends joined in the deputation on the South African question in a spirit of barter, but out of honest conviction and genuine interest in the cause. At the same time he did not understand Mr. Patel's hurry to rush with this Bill when there were more important questions awaiting solution. The agenda paper contained several Bills which awaited introduction. It appeared that this Bill had been brought forward on the ground of sentiment. There was no doubt that South African Indians suffered under serious disabilities, but was this measure going to ease the situation? Until the negotiations which were now proceeding between the Government of India and the South African Government were over, they could not think of retaliation.

SURPRISED AT SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' EXPRESSION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in supporting Mr. Patel's motion and opposing the motion for adjournment said that he could not understand how any Indian could give expression to feelings and sentiments to which Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas had done when he described the Bill as a mere pin-prick. When an Indian could think of this measure as a retaliation, it really took one's breath away. Where was the retaliation? What was it which they were doing to the Colonials which they did not want for Indians in India. It had been said that the Colonials enjoyed the privilege of superior status to Indians on account of their colour. Pandit Motilal repudiated that proposition most indignantly. The Colonials were no better and no worse than Indians. Much had been said about the spirit of compromise under which the Racial Distinctions Bill was passed. Thanks heavens that neither he nor his friends of the Swaraj Party were a party to that compromise. If any body entered into any compromise he did so in his own personal capacity and not after consulting the feelings of the general public in India. He for one treated the compromise as a scrap of paper and would not touch it with a pair of tongs. Every minute that this House allowed to pass by without removing the distinctions that exised between an Indian and a European or a Colonial or an American was a disgrace to them. The feeling of every true Indian was and ought to be not to put himself the question as to why this legislation was allowed to pass on to the Statute Book, but when it should be removed from that book. (Applause.)

Mr. Lindsay's motion for adjournment of discussion *sine die* was put and carried 44 voting for adjournment and 42 against. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

highly repugnant to the general body of citizens. These meetings were attended by enormous crowds and there could be no doubt that we had the great bulk of the public at our backs.

Feeling began to run very high but I had never any doubt, myself, that our influence with the mass of the people was sufficiently strong to prevent anything in the nature of a disturbance or any sort of violence, provided those on the other side refrained from unduly provocative methods. But there were as usual plenty of alarmists on both sides who anticipated a serious outbreak of disorder, unless one or the other gave way. But we had a duty to perform and meant to go through with it, trusting to our influence over our own followers and the carefulness of our organisation to prevent anything untoward from happening. As on the occasion of the effort to prevent the holding of the Moslem League Session in Bombay in 1915, Mr. Jinnah and myself received private intimation of threats of violence. It was during this time that a mysterious individual called at my office and calmly informed me that he was to receive Rs. 500 for waylaying me in the street with a gang of roughs on the first available opportunity—preferably when I was going home late at night from the office. When he first came in I thought his face was familiar, and I then recalled that he was an individual that I had observed hanging about outside both my office and my bungalow on various occasions during the previous few days. He declined to tell me who were the persons who had entrusted him with this cheerful job and when I asked him why he had come to tell me about it, he genially explained that he had not much sympathy with his employers and he had come to see if he could not do a "deal". If I would pay him Rs. 500 myself, he was prepared to throw the other people over! At this point of the conversation I picked up the telephone receiver and called up the Police Headquarters and he disappeared like a flash of lightning.

Some of my friends implored me to carry a revolver with me wherever I went. I told them this was a thing I had never done and did not propose to do, whatever threats I might receive. One night, however, a few days before the meeting was to take place in the Town Hall, I thought I really was "for it". I was living at the time in my somewhat lonely bungalow on Worli Hill and it was usually two or three o'clock in the morning before I got home. The approach to the bungalow was up a narrow flight of stone steps up the hillside, flanked by thick jungle for most of the way. There were about a hundred steps and on dark nights there was plenty of opportunity to waylay and assault me. But the fact was that I was personally very sceptical of these threats, and night after night I ascended these steps alone without mishap. On the night in question, however, as my taxi came round the bend of the road on to the main Mahim thoroughfare, I saw a group of men with sticks in their hands waiting at the bottom of the steps. As the car came up they disappeared up the steps, and when I alighted were nowhere to be seen. I assumed then that they were merely on their way to the shrine on the other side of the hill to which visitors came at all hours of the day and night. But my taxi-driver was very much concerned and, arming himself with one of his lamps and a huge spanner, insisted on accompanying me safely to the bungalow. A night or two after this, I came home to find a young Hercules sitting at the foot of the steps. As I approached he rose, not to assault me, but to make a profound salaam and inform me that he was there for my protection and proposed to be there every night until danger was considered to be over. He was armed with a huge *lathi* and a lantern and certainly, had I been nervous—which I was not—his formidable appearance as a protector was sufficient to inspire confidence.

* * * *

I do not suppose anyone could have a greater horror of physical violence than I have myself but that is a different thing from being afraid of it, and I never felt the nervous fears that others seemed to feel on my behalf at this time. I did not believe that I was likely to be attacked and was quite at ease in my mind. Had I been able to bring myself to believe in the likelihood of all these stories of violence, and the threats I received sometimes in anonymous letters, being interpreted into action perhaps I might have been frightened. As it was I practised, unconsciously, a sort of Coueism, which enabled me to pursue my course without any fears for my personal safety. On one occasion at this time I was going into Greens Restaurant to dine. I was alone and as I was about to go up the stairs, a European friend came out from the ground floor rooms in a state of some excitement and urged me to go away at once. There was a group of half-drunken fellows at the bar, he said, who were going to wait for me when I came down and give me a 'hammering'. Of all the people of whom one need not be afraid, those whose indignation is worked up under the influence of alcohol, are least to be feared. I went up, had my dinner, and came down and went away unmolested. What had become of my would-be assailants I know not. Throughout the meeting in the Town Hall, when it finally took place, I was constantly being warned by friendly individuals on the other side, that, if I had any regard for my own safety, I had better depart as quickly as possible, but, in spite of one unpleasant incident, I emerged scathless, though some of my friends were not so fortunate. But that is a later story to be dealt with in a future chapter.

(To be continued.)

HOWRAH BRIDGE BILL.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AGAINST IT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At its meeting to-day the Calcutta Corporation discussed the Howrah Bridge Bill which was forwarded by the Government to the Corporation for its opinion. A special Committee of the Corporation which considered the Bill expressed the opinion that Calcutta did not want a cantilever bridge.

Mr. Barman moved for the adoption of the report and said that the Corporation should condemn the proposal to construct a cantilever bridge. With such reduced trade both in goods and men it was unnecessary to squander crores of rupees on such a bridge. He said that Government wanted to rush the Bill in the Legislative Council, but could not do so owing to the opposition of the people's representatives.

Messrs. Morgan and Campbell-Forrester on behalf of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce explained the views of their constituency and said that nowhere in the Bill was there any reference as to the type of the bridge Government intended to construct. This led the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to declare that if it was the intention of the Government to construct a cantilever bridge they should not do so without referring the Bill to the Chamber of Commerce and the other public bodies.

Coming to the tax-paying capacity of the people Mr. Morgan said that they could not really afford to pay the amount required.

The Deputy Mayor: "But you can squeeze blood out of stone."

Mr. Morgan: "Not always. It is very difficult to do so in Calcutta."

Mr. Forrester was of the opinion that they should push on the matter and not hold it back, but he did not want any bungling.

Mr. Phelps said that the views of the trades association which he represented coincided very largely with those of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. What struck him most was the unanimity with which all the public bodies tried to evade their own contribution and asked somebody to pay for the cost. That being so it became almost impossible to favour such a costly scheme and the association, therefore, recommended something cheaper.

Mr. N. N. Bose was not convinced that the present bridge was hopelessly beyond repair. He wanted cheaper bridges to be erected at Salkia and Telkulghat and at the same time to go in for repairing the present one.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation appointed a special Committee to frame a scheme for building and dwelling houses for the poor and middle classes.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "VARTIMAN"

CAWNPORE, Feb. 10.

In the case under Section 124-A against Ramashankar Awasthi, editor of the "Vartiman", Mr. Clay, District Magistrate, to-day ordered that the petition for the withdrawal of the case which the accused had submitted be forwarded to Government. The petition stated that the articles for which the accused was being prosecuted were still incomplete and had not been read together with the third which stated the editor's views and policy which had throughout been non-violent. The letter under the signature of Shashmal had merely been reproduced from the "Mahratta" against which no action had so far been taken. Pandit Srikrishna, Government Pleader, objected, but the District Magistrate overruled the objection and forwarded the petition to Government.—A. P.

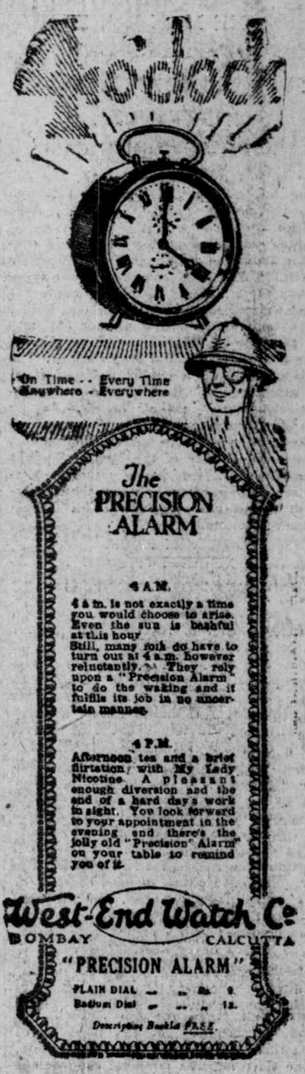
BABY WEEK IN BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Feb. 7.

Baroda celebrated the Baby Week from the 1st to 5th instant under the auspices of the Maternity and Child Welfare League with full co-operation of the Baroda Government. About 1,000 babies were exhibited and the work of inspection was successfully carried out under the able and sympathetic guidance of Dr. Talati, the Sanitary Commissioner of Baroda State. The week ended with a grand gathering at which Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Baroda accompanied by H. H. the Begam Saheb of Bhopal and H. H. the Maharani Saheb of Kuch Bihar gave away prizes in the form of silver cups and blankets, to the first and second best babies. It is hoped that the League will continue make the public interested in the questio of child welfare, and practical methods rearing sound and healthy babies.

Madras customs officials rummaged the s.s. "Beechpart," a cargo vessel which arrived in Madras port from the Soudan and a six chambered revolver with forty-two rounds of ammunition (not declared in the captain's list) was seized from the cabin of the Second Engineer of the ship Mr. Bower.—(A. P.)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4 A.M.
4 a.m. is not exactly a time you would choose to arise. Even the sun is bashful at this hour
Still, many folk do have to turn out at 4 a.m. however reluctantly. They rely upon a "Precision Alarm" to do the waking and it fulfils its job in no uncertain manner.
4 P.M.
Afternoon tea and a brief flirtation with My Lady Nicotine. A pleasant enough diversion and the end of a hard day's work in sight. You look forward to your appointment in the evening and there's the jolly old "Precision" Alarm on your table to remind you of it.
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Radium Dial ... ,, 12.
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HEDJAZ GOVT.

ONE MAN RULE

SYED SULEMAN NADVI'S IMPRESSIONS.

We have received by last mail, the following letter from Syed Suleiman Nadvi, head of the Khilafat Delegation, from Jeddah:—

The present Hedjaz Government is confined to Jeddah and a distance of half a mile from it. This is the only part of the country left for it. Ibn Saud has not yet made any well organised attack on Medina but has only despatched a number of men with the help of Beduin Sheikhs of Kasim under the command of a Nejdi officer. The people of Kasim are not Wahabis of fanatic character but are moderate and comparatively liberal in their beliefs. As far as is known the Sherif has also not despatched any regular troops to Medina but trusts in the loyalty of the Beduin Sheikhs of the place. Skirmishes of minor importance are taking place between these parties at a distance of a few miles from Medina.

ONE MAN RULE.

The real government of Sherif is, however, confined to Jeddah. Nominally all the offices of a State are filled by different persons. There is a Prime Minister, a Foreign Minister, Minister of Interior, Minister for War, Minister of Navy, and Minister of Finance, but really only one man possesses all the power. This man is known as Sheikh Mohamed Taweel. He is president of the so-called Nationalist Party, a party that exists only in name, but this man is really a Collector of Customs. During the Turkish rule he was only a Customs clerk but was promoted to the post of a senior officer in the time of Sherif and now holds the position of an uncrowned King in Jeddah. Socially he is obliging but is foremost in exacting and hoarding wealth and has become the richest man in Jeddah. The major part of Hedjaz income consists of that obtained from Customs. In the time of Turks it was eighty thousand guineas but under the Sherif's unjust rule it has risen to 4 lacs of guineas. The whole of this income is realised through Sheikh Mohamed Taweel, that is why to a great extent Sherif depends upon this man. Nowadays all trade through Jeddah is stopped on account of the blockade of Mecca; therefore there is little income left, and the Government's financial condition is critical. It is reported that the existence of Government depends on loans obtained from the traders.

Among the officials Abdulla Saraj is the Prime Minister and the Grand Qazi; he was a Mufti during the Turkish rule. He is not a learned man but is a Mufti by descent and really belongs to an Indian family. Sheikh Fuad Khatib is the Foreign Minister. He was educated in Egypt and is an up-to-date Syrian Nationalist young man; besides Arabic he knows English also, is smart, clever and intrepid. Sharif Mohsin is the Minister of Interior, he belongs to the Sherif's family and is said to have some influence over the Beduin Arabs; he played a prominent part during the Sherifs' rebellion and is regarded as a hero. Tehsin Pasha is the Minister of War; he is the same man who led a Turkish force into Rumania during the Great War. He is courteous, and an experienced war expert. Minister of Navy is Arif Pasha. All the military officers are men who deserted the Turks in the time of Great War and sided with Sherif or who left the Turkish military service after the war, most of them being Syrians. The trained army consists of not more than one thousand soldiers. Most of these are Syrians who were Turkish soldiers at one time or who were trained during Amir Feisal's rule in Syria.

HUSSAIN'S LOVE FOR GOLD.

The main cause of Sherif Husains' defeat was his miserliness and love for gold; the officers and soldiers could not get their pay for several months together, therefore they were discontented. The Sherif's great hopes lay in Beduins, but even they became dissatisfied owing to his unfair treatment that is why they deserted him in the very first attack on Taif and joining the Najdis began to fire on the Sherif's own force. In reality these were the Beduins who are responsible for the excesses and plunder in Taif.

Ibn-Saud has no regular and trained army but his soldiers come from Beduin tribes and heads of the tribes are his Officers. It is reported that some officers of the Turkish Army in Syria are serving in his camp. Ibn-Saud's soldiers are not paid men but are volunteers who have rifles but no big guns; they have secured only a few field guns of good quality in Mecca. He, however, has a very large number of Beduins with him, the probable number being five thousand.

The country certainly does not support the cause of Ali but only a handful of persons who are ministers or some notables and traders are keeping up the show of Amir Ali's Government: their motive is nothing but self-interest and they have enough war material to fight with Ibn Saud. Jeddah is situated on the coast and is bounded on the west by sea. There is no possibility of enemy's attack on this side. The Sheriff has three ordinary steamers which patrol the coast line so that Ibn Saud might not get any provisions from other ports of the Red Sea like Kanfaza by the help of sail-boats. The Sheriff also possesses five air-ships, two of them being old and three recently bought. Of these five airships one is practically useless and the second is also worn-out but three are new and serviceable. Of these latter also only one can be used for throwing bombs. However one or two airships fly about morning and evening and do the reconnectring work and sometimes throw a bomb or two also. As the sea route is open every kind of material can be had if only there be money. All the airmen are Russians. There is also a wireless station in Jeddah; we visited the place and found that all the workers were young Arabs. There are telephonic and telegram arrangements. There are telephone connections in all offices and military departments. There are motor cars and workshops as well. In fact every paraphernalia necessary to a Government are all there only the Government is short of men and money and the Beduins are unreliable

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

At the instance of the Sheriff, the Minister of War, Fahsin Pascha showed us all the military redoubts and military arrangements and trenches, etc. I am not a military man, but as a layman, pure and simple, I venture to draw my over ideas of the same. As already stated the sea is to the west of Jeddah and on the remaining three sides that is North-South and East there are army disposition in the shape of a semi-circle. The sheriffian army is in good position, beyond Jeddah there are some sand dunes and other artificial ones have also been constructed, in Tont of which there is a open space (plain) of some 3 or 4 miles beyond which there are hills. In that plain there are some regiments of Sheriffian Beduins armed with guns, behind them there is a long line barbed wires, in the form of a semi-circle, from the Northern corner of the Sea to the Southern most point, behind this there are sand dunes or wells containing powdered mines, here and there and interspersed with barbel wires. Behind these there are artilleries placed here and there at strategic points. We saw machine guns also, some of which belonged to the Turks, Cannons of recent models are also to be seen. To be brief these Cannons of artillery are throughout the aforesaid semi-circuled ground guarding the whole area. Behind these are stationed the regonists of armed infantry to keep watch over all. Some of the officers possess telescopes. Now consider the situation. The whole open space of four miles is within the range of artillery. When the opposing (invading) forces descend these plains from the hills beyond, they will be at the mercy of Sheriffian artillery. The swiftest horse can not cross the said plain in less than half an hour, it is therefore considered that Ibn-Saud can not break these lines of defences. However if Ibn-Saud has 15000 forces at his disposal and is at the same time willing to sacrifice its major portion here, then it may be predicted that even a few hundred survivors will be able to occupy Jeddah.

At present Sultan Ibn-Saud's armies are at Hadda and Behra, midway between Jeddah Mecca and at a distance of ten hours' journey by foot or on camels from Jeddah. His men make skirmishes, but there is no regular fighting. On 16th January some one thousand soldiers were seen, for the first time, in front of Jeddah and were fired upon.

NOT ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

Correspondence between the Foreign Counsels and Ibn Saud is reguarly going on through messengers and the latter has promised to safe-guard the subjects of the former. Mr. Philby and Talib Pasha Naqnicul Ashraf came from Basra to negotiate peace but had to go back. I heard that the Sultan told Mr. Philby that it was purely a Muslim affair and any non-Muslim interference was unacceptable. To Talib Pasha, he wrote that he would see him (latter) in some other city(?). To our letter he replied very cordially and asked us to see him. Within his jurisdiction he made every arrangements for our journey and even fixed the date (last Monday) of our departure. But the Hedjaz Government is unwilling to allow us to proceed unless the Sultan abides by our intervention and the Sultan and ourselves recognised him (Amir Ali) as lawful King, and even then (we cannot be allowed unless) the Sheriffian Government considers our recognition of him as *bona-fide*. The result of this prohibition was that we could not fulfill one of the objects of our mission i.e. the investigation of alleged atrocities at Taif and Mecca. It is true as assured by the Sheriffian ministry by showing us one documentary replies that the Hedjaz Government has in no way pledged with British Government to jeopardise its paper independence, and at the same time they (the Sheriffians) are at present willing to be on good terms with the Khilafat Committee, but none can say with assurance that in case of success they will also continue the same good relations.

NOT TOTALLY DESPAIRED.

We do not totally despair of peace and are trying for the same. The way to Mecca is completely closed, only the Beduin mercenery messengers manage with difficulty to go from one place to the other. Even this is also not frequent as both of the parties have imprisoned some messengers on the charge of espionage. May God lead the Mussalmans to virtue.

My letter is a long one, but I hope it will give you a clear idea of the situation. I have heard so much about the pitiable plights of Indian pilgrims that I am favourably inclined towards the deposit scheme as is under consideration by the Assembly.

"Don't hurry—I'm perfectly content"
—you finish up your job and I'll finish up your cigarettes! Give me a cool-smoking "Scissors" and I don't mind how long you keep me waiting! Work or play, all day and every day—nothing for sheer, downright smoking enjoyment like
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BENGAL SWARAJISTS AND MINISTRY.

MR. DAS EXPRESSES NO OPINION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Interviewed at Patna regarding the conditions for the Swarajists to support a Ministry in Bengal, Mr. C. R. Das was unwilling to express any opinions at present.

"Forward" writing as the accredited organ of the Swarajist Party states that there can be no deal or compromise with the Government which have flung some of our most promising young men into prison without trial. These men will have to be released before the Swarajya Party will think of considering the question of Ministry or no Ministry.

Babu Kiron Sankar Roy of the Swaraj Party and Babu Promothanath Bannerjea of the Independent Party who attended the Government House Conference on Saturday characterise the report that appeared in certain newspapers of the proceedings of the Conference as inaccurate and misleading.—A. P.

A TEST CASE.

EXEMPTION FROM PROFESSION TAX.

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

A Calicut message says a case involving an important question of law was decided by the local District Munsiff. The contending parties in the suit were a clerk of the local Government Telegraph Office and the Calicut Municipal Council. The Telegraph Office is located in a rented building in a plot of land known as French lodge owned by the French Government and administered by the head of the French Settlements in Malabar. The Municipal Council demanded profession tax from the employees of the Telegraph Office which the latter refused to pay on the ground that they worked in an office situated in French territory. The Council, however, recovered the tax under warrants and to test the validity of the Municipal Council's claim one of the employees filed a suit in the Munsiff's court for refund of the tax recovered from him by the Council. The Munsiff gave decree in favour of the plaintiff for refund of the amount recovered from him.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following are extracts from the report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1924, of the above Bank:—

The half-year opened with the Bank rate standing at 6 per cent but on 3rd July the rate was lowered to 5 per cent and easier conditions developing was further reduced on 31st July to 4 per cent. By the middle of August, however, a strong demand for Jute finance sprang up and the money market became distinctly firmer. The Bank rate was raised to 5 per cent. at which rate it remained until the 16th October when it was further raised to 6 per cent. From then onwards, although available supplies of money were none too plentiful fairly easy conditions prevailed until the middle of December when there was a marked improvement in the demand on account of Cotton finance.

The average rate for the half-year was 5.315.

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 49 05 355-15-9 which with Rs. 21,52 857-12-10 brought forward from the half-year ended 30th June 1924 made a total of Rs. 70,58,213-12-7.

This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders, at the rate of 16 per cent per annum free of Income Tax Rs. 45 00 000.
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,00,000
3. Transferred to Pension Funds Rs. 3,00 000
4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss account of the current half-year Rs. 12,58,213-12-7. Total Rs. 70,58,213-12-7.

Since the publication of the report for the half-year ended 30th June 1924, nine new branches have been opened, viz. Bulmshahr, Etawah, Ghirsanwalla, Kathu, Ludhiana, Mirzapur, Montgomery Mymensyan and Raipur.

During the half-year Sir Norcot Warren at the request of the Governor of the Bank accepted a further term of office as Senior Managing Governor and Mr. N. M. Murray was confirmed in his appointment as a Managing Governor.

Sir Sidney Sitwell was appointed Manager in London in place of Sir Norcot Warren.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

In the share market jutes opened slightly better for speculative shares apparently due to covering operations for higher priced stocks. There was little or no enquiry and prices denoted no change. In coals among small number of transaction Gopalichuck showed some reduction in the value. Teas remain more or less neglected with sellers in majority. Miscellaneous came in for moderate attention with no fresh features. Government securities were unaltered. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 66/11, five and half per cent war bonds 1928 103/8, six per cent bonds 1926 100/3, do. 1927 100/10, do. 1930 101/10, do. 1931 102/8 do. 1929 102/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1375.

Cotton:—Agra United 1/8, Dunbar ord. 181, Co. pref. 143, Kesoram 5/3.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 412/8, Auckland 230/8, Barnagore 173, Clive 45/2, Craig 5/10, Dalhousie 451/8, Fort William 416, Howrah 45, Konkinarah 370, Lansdowne pref. 107/8, National 30/2, New Central 383, Reliance 61/14, Union 420.

Coals:—Burrakur 30, Gopalichuck 9/8, Lurkha 19/4, Nozira 14/12, New Kendah 8/8, Union 18, Electric Power and Telephone Corporation ord. 6/2.

Engineering Companies:—Marshall and Co. 3/6.

Insurance Companies:—Triton Insurance 108.

Miscellaneous Companies:—British India Corporation ord. 4/10, do. deferred 5/8, Burma Corporation 11/4, C. A. Achard and Co. 27/6, Indian Wood Products 6/12.

Paper Mills:—Titaghur Paper ord. 3/2.

Tea Companies:—Dhunseri 6/13, Tengnani 18/4.

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LARGEST STOCKISTS OF RADIO RECEIVERS, TRANSMITTERS, COMPONENTS, ETC., RADIO ENGINEERS TO ADVICE AND HELP PURCHASERS WRITE OR CALL.

CRICKETERS DUPED.

A COBLER CONVICTED.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Ramchandra Vitaal, a cobler, was charged with cheating several cricketers in Bombay by taking various sums of money in advance on the pretext of making shoes for them. The facts of this case are already reported in these columns.

His Worship convicted the accused on two counts and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each count, or, in default, two months rigorous imprisonment.

A BILL COLLECTOR'S LAPSE

Bhanji Yarsi, a bill collector in the employ of Messrs. Manilal Gubbichand and Co. was charged before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,625. The accused absented himself on the 12th January last, and an examination of the accounts found that Rs. 5,625 were not accounted for. He was arrested on the 30th January when he admitted having received Rs. 3,131 from various customers which he said he had squandered away. He pleaded guilty and requested the Court to give him some time to make good the amount.

His Worship postponed the case till the 18th instant.

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EDITED BY
Prof. DHARMENDRA NATH SHASTRI, TARKSHIROMANI M.A, M.O.L., M.R.A.S.
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RETURN TICKETS AT 1¼ FARES!!
NO SORT OF INCONVENIENCE AT GOA!!!

PILGRIMS FROM THE GHATS.

For the ensuing Maha Shivarathri which falls on the 21st February next, this Company has made arrangements to run a Special Steamer this year on and from 17th February to 20th (inclusive) between Mormugao and Tadri (Gokarn) to convey Ghat Pilgrims. Steamer always ready to receive pilgrims arriving by trains! No trouble or inconvenience at Goa!!

Tickets issued at Mormugao at all times! No chance of anybody being left behind!!

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For Pilgrims embarking from Bombay, Special steamer will leave Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 15th February at 3 p.m.

Also the usual Fast steamer for Mangalore and coast will leave Prince's Dock on Monday the 16th February at 1 30 p.m.

PILGRIMS FROM SAVANTVADI AND KONKUN.

For the above Pilgrims the special steamer will call at Vengurla on Monday the 16th February.

SUITABLE SAILINGS ARRANGED FOR THE RETURN VOYAGE.

RETURN TICKETS AT 1¼ FARES. will be issued at Bombay, Vengurla and Mormugao.

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CONTEMPT OF COURTS ACT.

PROVISIONS AND SCOPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

A Bill of considerable importance has been introduced in the Assembly to-day by Sir Alexander Muddiman and deserves particular attention at the hands of the Press and public. It seeks to enact a law for punishing contempt of Court. Its provisions, it is feared, may put into the hands of the Executive and Judiciary a weapon, which might be misused without proper safeguards. The Bill is a short one and runs:—

"Whereas doubts have arisen as to the powers of a High Court of Judicature to punish contempts of subordinate courts and whereas it is expedient to resolve these doubts and to define and limit the powers exercisable by a High Court and other superior courts in punishing contempts of courts, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (a) This Act may be called the Contempt of Courts Act 1925.

(b) It shall extend to the whole of British India.

(c) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General-in-Council may by a notification in the "Gazette of India" appoint.

2. (a) Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise interferes with or obstructs or attempts to interfere with or obstrust the administration of just co in or brings or attempts to bring into contempt or lowers or attempts to lower the authority of a court specified in the schedule or a court subordinate thereto is said to commit contempt of Court.

(b) Whoever commits any contempt of court in respect of a court specified in the schedule or of a court subordinate thereto may be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine or with both.

3. (a) A court specified in the schedule may on or without application take cognisance of an offence punishable under Section 2, when such offence is alleged to have been committed in respect of such court.

(b) A court specified in the schedule may take cognisance of an offence punishable under Section 2 when such offence is alleged to have been committed in respect of a court subordinate thereto of its own motion or on application by the Crown.

(c) Save as provided in sub-Sections (a) and (b), no court shall take cognisance of an offence punishable under Section 2.

4. (a) A court specified in the schedule may prescribe by a rule the procedure to be followed by the court in proceedings in respect of an offence under this Act.

(b) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 so far only as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the procedure prescribed under sub-Section (a) shall apply to such proceedings and a court specified in the schedule shall have in such proceedings all the powers conferred by the Code on the court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction save as provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the powers of the courts specified in the schedule to punish contempt of court are hereby declared to be limited to the powers vested in them by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

The schedule referred to in Section three names the following courts:—High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon and Judicial Commissioners courts in Central Provinces Oudh and Sind.

It is hoped that the members of the Assembly would devote particular care in examining this Bill.

ALLIANCE BANK CASE.

LIQUIDATOR'S ARGUMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Mr. Pugh, Counsel for liquidators intimated that as the court had indicated that the valuation of the Government Securities at par instead of at the current market price could not be objected to and as counsel was not prepared to argue that the writing up of the value of the bank premises by fourteen lakhs after valution was incorrect, there only remained the question of the purchase of the London banking business for twenty lakhs. If this transaction was struck out, it would follow, taking the liquidators' figures that the dividend in 1922 was paid out of capital. Counsel then argued that there had never been any formal purchase of Messrs. Boultons, London banking business recorded in the minutes or in any legal document. It was simply taken over, because the bank could not allow the Boultons to fail and bring the bank down. At the time the Boultons owed the bank a sum stated to be £610,000, at any rate over £330,000. It could not seriously be thought against the securities of the Bank and misappropriated to their own purposes. The banking business showed an unsecured liability of £330,000 being the excess of liabilities over assets and securities. It followed that by taking over the London banking business the Alliance Bank took upon themselves a further debt of Boultons for £330,000. It could not seriously be thought that a business belonging to an insolvent firm, which business itself owed £330,000 could be worth anything at all and it certainly could not be worth twenty lakhs. A purchaser buying such a business would deduct such a debt from the price he was going to pay otherwise he would pay twice over. It was never suggested that the business was worth twenty lakhs and £330,000 and unless this was established there was no justification for paying twenty lakhs for the business with its liability of £330,000. Counsel submitted that the liquidators were right in questioning this entry as not representing any genuine purchase and being a mere book entry to enable the dividend to be paid.—A.P.

BHOR PEOPLES' GRIEVANCE.

AN OBNOXIOUS PROCLAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 9.

This week too like the last is full of meetings and speeches. The most important of them all is the meeting held on the 4th instant in the Reay Market under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C. in connection with the grievances of Bhor State people. Hundreds of *Mavlas* had specially come from Bhor for the meeting. At the outset the president described the new policy regarding the sale of *Hirda* on particular depots recently initiated by the Chief. He said that it was the duty of Poonaites to listen to complaints of their brethren in the Bhor State, though their own grievances in the British Raj were none too few already. He further said, that the Chief had no business to interfere with *Hirda* produced on proprietory land, though he might do whatever he pleased with that yielded by the State forests. The demand of the people is that they should be allowed to sell *Hirda* after paying the duty of three rupees per *Khandi*. He held that it was disgraceful that subjects of Bhor State should have to put forth their grievances in the British Raj. He opined that *Hirda* sold by private owners according to the rates they get and outside the depots established by the Chief could not be seized and that even the proclamation under Section 144 with respect to that was not legally defensible.

The first resolution was proposed by Mr Avate and it suggested a Committee consisting of Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. A. V. Patwardhan and Kalbhor M.L.C. to effect a compromise between the Chief and his subjects. It also suggested that to create a proper atmosphere for the compromise the proclamation should first be withdrawn. This resolution was seconded and supported by Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Mr. N. V. Gadgil and was adopted. The proclamation was read in the meeting and the meeting terminated.

ANNA SAHEB ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of Gurunarya Annasaheb Patwardhan was observed, as every year, for four or five days. A speech was delivered by Mr. V. M. Potdar under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Karandikar. Then on the following days, *prasad* was distributed. On the 4th instant *pansupari* in honour of the day was held in the Vaidyak Pathshala started in memory of Annasaheb This anniversary is very enthusiastically observed by all Poona people and it serves to recall all the numerous services rendered by the *Maharashi* to Poona and its people.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The elocution competition held under the auspices of the Vaktrittotijak Sabha was finished. The examiners delivered their critical speeches and prizes were awarded to successful candidates. Among the judges' speeches Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar's was the most humorous and he explained to all the criticisms that were made against him in regard to his speech in the last Ganesh festival. His description of the parties in politics excited much laughter and his word-formation was appreciated by all. He dealt with the prices of political precept taught by *Ramdas* and told that in politics Lok. Tilak was his father, Shivaji his grand father and Ramdas his great grand father. On the whole his speech was interesting. Thus ended the competition revived after some years.

SHIVAJI'S BIRTHDAY.

A circular has been issued over the signatures of historical researchers like Sardar Mahendale, N. C. Kelkar, V. L. Bhave, Sane, D. V. Potdar, C. V. Vaidya and many others that the birth anniversary should be celebrated on the 3rd of Falgun month of Shake 1551 and not as uptil now in the month of Jeshtha. This date has been ascertained almost finally and there is no reason why the old date should not be given up. In accordance with the circular the anniversary is to be observed at Shivneri and correspondence and finds are requested to be sent for the day. It must also be noted here that, Government has given large sum for the construction of Shivaji Memorial at Raigad and the work is soon to begin. The history of the memorial dates from the days of Lok. Tilak and his work is now in sight of being completed.

The seventy-seventh anniversary of the Native General Library was held on the 7th under the presidentship of Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C. when Mr. Bhopatkar delivered a speech on the "Utility of Libraries."

A meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C. the Servants in Government Subordinate Civil Services to ventilate their grievance regarding special allowance.

INSTALLATION OF MAHARAJAH OF GIDHOUR.

GIDHOUR Feb. 10.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler arrived at Gidhour to-day and was given a warm welcome by the Maharajah who presented him with an address of welcome. In the afternoon the Governor installed the Maharajah on the *gaddi* and in the course of speech acknowledged the many services, which the state had rendered to Government. His Excellency said that the Zemindars should always recognise their obligations to their tenants and promote their welfare. If the Zemindar with his vast influence secured the regard and respect of the peasantry by exercising just and considerate treatment he would consolidate the foundations upon which his power rested.—A.P.

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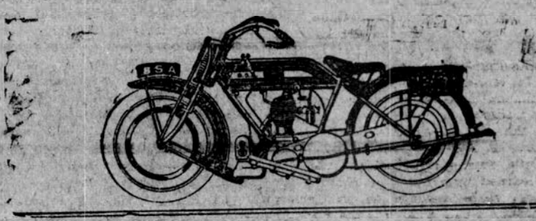

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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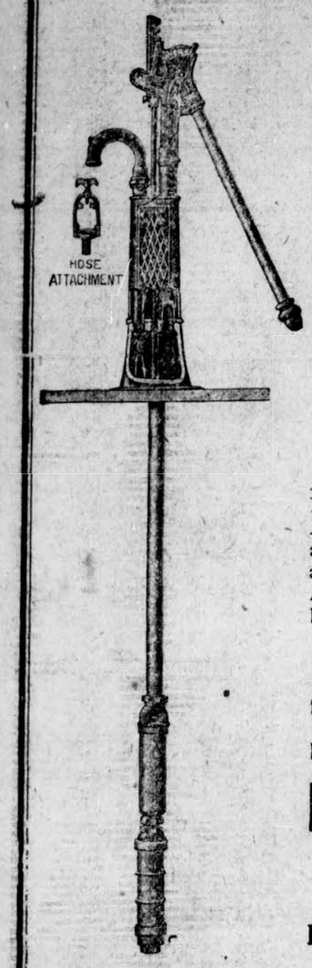

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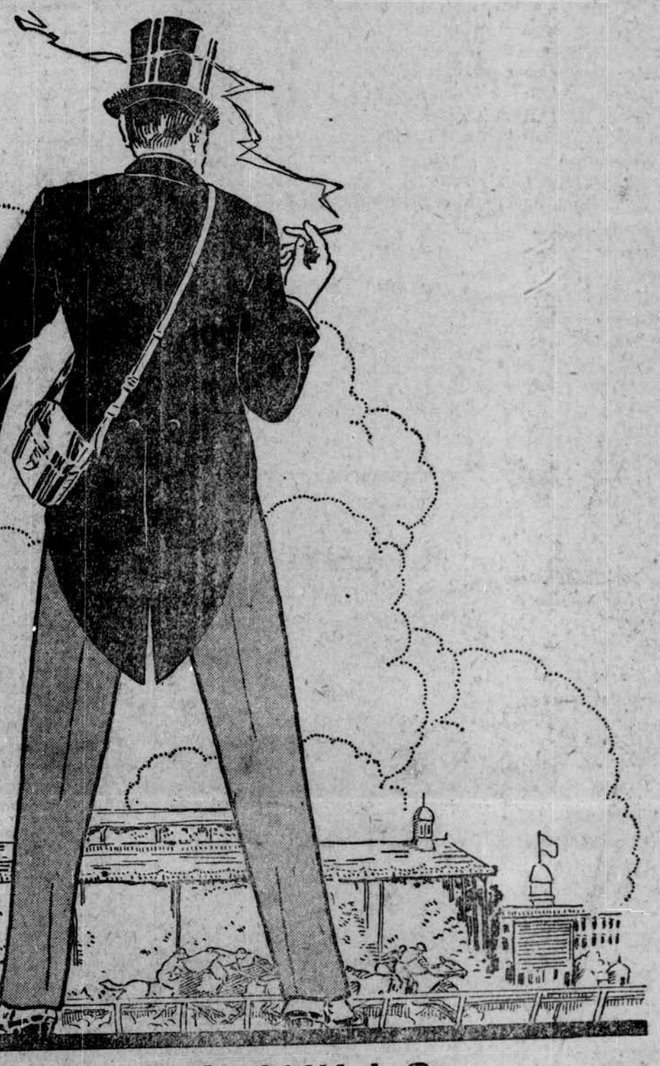

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